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OLD SERIES—VOL. LXII—NO 3,185 FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1897. NEW SERIES—VOL. XIV—NO. 735

State Librarian

What a wonder it is that some women are so heedless about the things that concern them most. They endure all sorts of pain and misery with carelessness which would never be possible if they realized the consequences.

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THE SOUTH AND CENTRALIZATION.

Under this head the Atlanta Constitution contains an article which we commend to the consideration of our readers. They will find it familiar doctrine.

In the May number of Lippincott's Magazine, says our Georgia contemporary, there is an article by Francis Albert Doughty on "Life in the Cotton Belt," in which the following interesting statement appears:

"These southerners have no apology to make for their effort to break up the sham union which existed before the war, or for their unconcealed hostility to the enforced union which existed after the war during the reconstruction period. * * To the present union, however, all are loyal; the principles of centralization having been established gradually and effectually, everything has been adjusted to it."

The justification of Mr. Doughty's statement lies in the fact that a great many southern people recently indorsed the grossest violation of the constitution that has ever taken place in this republic during a period of peace. We refer, of course, to the sending of federal troops into a state in spite of the ability of the constituted authorities of that state to protect life and property, and in the face of the fact that the governor had not only never asked for the aid of federal troops, but had never been called on by the corporate authorities to assist in quelling the trouble. This violation of the plain terms of the constitution was accomplished by a president calling himself a democrat, and was applauded by a great number of southern people who, twenty-five years ago, would have cried out against this outrage.

Another justification for Mr. Doughty's statement lies in the fact that a number of men who have formerly been leaders of the democratic party, following eagerly where its doctrines led, have had their ideas so distorted and their principles so wrenched by Clevelandism that they are now denouncing as undemocratic the principles which they formerly professed, and announcing as democratic, doctrines that never had and never will have a place in democratic belief.

What is most significant about Mr. Doughty's statement, however, is the blind and illogical manner in which he identifies loyalty to the union with the republican idea of centralization. As a matter of fact, the union of states as it exists even under the amended constitution, has nothing in common with the republican idea of centralization. The war disposed of no rights of the states. It simply settled the question, which had long been a matter of hot controversy, whether a state had the right peacefully to withdraw from the union.

Mr. Doughty's confusion of mind in regard to belief in the union and belief in a centralized government is not material. Beyond question many men in the south who have heretofore acted with the democratic party and who have called themselves democrats have recently discovered that if the Chicago platform embodies democracy they are not democrats. Now, the Chicago platform is the embodiment of genuine democracy beyond all question, the difficulty being with those who cannot indorse it.

It has been easy enough for anti democrats in the south to act with the democratic party since the war; indeed circumstances have compelled them to do so, since in the south, under the name of democracy, men of all shades of belief acted together to defend their social and political organization against those who were seeking to destroy it. But that necessity has been the means of bringing permanently into the democratic party thousands of those who, by education and tradition, were formerly opposed to democratic principles. The campaign last year showed that there were comparatively few voters among the whites in the south who were not willing to indorse and accept principles genuine and unalterably democratic.

We do not object to the attitude of those whose convictions will not permit them to indorse or accept democratic principles. What we object to is the false and hypocritical claim of some of these bolters that they are democrats, and that those who indorse and accept the Chicago platform have deserted democratic principles. The Chicago platform simply drew the line between those in the south who had been supporting the democratic party simply because it was a "white man's party" during the reconstruction period, and those who were democrats because they believed in democratic principles.

The campaign last year was really a test of genuine principles, and the result showed beyond all question that Mr. Doughty's statement in regard to the attitude of the south toward centralization has no basis whatever in fact. The first real contest that has taken place between the party of the people and the adherents of centralization and the money power occurred last year, and those who believe in state and individual rights have no reason to feel dismayed at the result. Six and a half millions of earnest and enthusiastic voters rallied to the democratic standard and endorsed democratic principles, and every political event that has occurred since that time has been an object lesson to the people, warning them that there is no safety for their interests, no assurance for their future, no hope of their prosperity apart from democratic principles.

A BOOK OF POEMS BY STOCKARD.

Mr. Henry Jerome Stockard has sent us a copy of his "Fugitive Lines," just issued in excellent style by Messrs G. P. Putnam's Sons, London and New York, Pp. 93.

As our readers know, Mr. Stockard is a native North Carolinian and a graduate of the University. Those who were present at the University's Centennial, two years ago, will recall him as the poet on that notable occasion. He writes us that he would prefer subscriptions to be sent to him at Fredericksburg, Virginia—where, by the way, he is professor of English and History in Fredericksburg College. The price of the book is $1.00.

As a writer of sonnets, the most difficult kind of verse, Mr. Stockard is considered to have no superior, if an equal, in America. Frank L. Stanton, with whose delightful verses in the Atlanta Constitution readers of the OBSERVER have been made familiar, says:

"Mr. Stockard's name is familiar to all lovers of fine literature, and we have frequently expressed our admiration for his work, as it appears from time to time, in the Century and other magazines. We are glad to repeat that no one to-day is writing better sonnets than those which bear Mr. Stockard's signature—if, indeed, he is equalled in this, the most difficult form of verse."

Here are a couple of his little poems that speak of home and remind one of Timrod's delightful verse:

"KNEE-DEEP, KNEE-DEEP!"

"Knee-deep, knee-deep!' I am a child again!
I hear the cow-bell tinkling down the lane
The plaintive whippoorwills, the distant call
Of quails beyond the hill where night-hawks fall
From lambent skies to fields of golden grain.

I hear the milkmaid's song, the clanking chain
Of ploughman homeward bound, the lumbering wain,
And down the darkling vale 'mid rushes tall,
"Knee-deep, knee-deep!"
We're all at home,—John, Wesley, little Jane,—
Dead long ago,—and the boy-soldiers twain
That sleep by purling stream or old stone wall
In some far-off and unknown grave—we're all
At home with mother! heartache gone, and pain—
"Knee-deep, knee-deep!"

THE SONG OF THE WHIPPOORWILL.

I hear it blown whence the moonbeams pale are lying
On sheltered glades beyond the western hill,
Now rising with the freshening gale, now dying,—
The plaint of the whippoorwill.

It wakens in my soul such memories tender
Of childhood's far receding land of dreams!
Down lilied meads I stray in the evening's splendor,
By willowed, wimpling streams.

Once more the dusky toiler seeks his shealing;
I hear his faint, melodious song; while there
Across the fields the village bell is pealing
The evening hour of prayer.

A child at mother's knee, I now remember
No more life's poignant pain, its burning tears,—
There learn of cities past the sunset's ember—
Beyond the bourne of years.

And hark! blown whence the moonbeams pale are lying
On sheltered glades beyond the western hill,
Now rising with the freshening winds, now dying,—
The plaint of the whippoorwill.

The W. L. Wilson Rumpus.

LEE AND WILSON CONTRASTED.

Lynchburg (Va.) News.]

General Lee's letter accepting the presidency of the college is characterized by the modesty which distinguishes everything that this truly great man ever did or ever said. "Fully impressed," he says, "with the responsibilities of the office, I have feared that I should be unable to discharge its duties to the satisfaction of the trustees or to the benefit of the country. The proper education of youth requires not only great ability, but I fear more strength than I possess.

* * * Should you, however, take a different view and think that my services in the position tendered me by the board will be advantageous to the college and country, I will yield to your judgment and accept it. Otherwise, I must most respectfully decline the office."

* * * * * * *

Harper's in its issue of Saturday last, with a saturnine satisfaction, moralizes upon the decadence of the South in mind and morals, and gives Mr. Wilson's letter as the text and the pretext for its savage assault. We are sorry that we have not Mr. Wilson's letter in full. The following extract, taken from the last Harper, is all that we are able to give: "I was influenced," writes Mr. Wilson, "I may say captivated, by the possibilities of making this institution a great center of sound learning and sound citizenship, a power to reproduce in the South some of the high thinking which made her leadership in past generations so conservative and yet national. I am sure the seed has not run out. But it needs strong and wholesome culture."

Mark the difference between the great and diffident chieftain and this newly chosen president. The one distrusts his ability to rebuild the college. The other is "captivated by the possibilities of making this institution a power to reproduce in the South some of the high thinking which distinguished her leadership in the past generations." Was ever such modesty! The South has lost its ancient capacity to bring forth from its loins the great statesmen of the olden days. But now Mr. William L. Wilson comes auspiciously to the front as the magical medicine to fructify the barren womb of the South, and procreate a seat of learning and philosophy and citizenship that shall recall the loved and lost glories of the South!

As true lovers of our State, we ought, certainly, to hail with satisfaction the advent of an institution such as we have never possessed. This mission the University of Virginia has not fulfilled. Neither has Randolph-Macon nor Emory and Henry, nor Hampden-Sidney, nor Roanoke College, nor Washington and Lee in the past. Indeed, if we may believe Mr. Wilson's friend, the editor of Harper's Weekly, we are in a deplorable state of "mind and morals," from which this West Virginia prodigy alone can rescue us.

THE APPOINTMENT OF WILSON MAY BREAK UP WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY.

Washington correspondent Norfolk (Va.) Pilot.

Southern members of Congress are becoming interested in the protest raised by the Pilot, and since adopted and reinforced by many other leading newspapers in the South, against the elevation of Honorable Puddin'head Wilson, late of the Cleveland administration to the Presidency of Washington and Lee University. The new Free Silver daily at Louisville, the Dispatch, edited by Hon. A. B Enloe, ex member of Congress, from Tennessee, has made a vigorous kick against the president of the great institution which is sanctified to Southern sympathies and supported by loyal and grateful memories of Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson. It is certain that if Mr. Wilson is put in charge of the institution it will immediately suffer a serious impairment of influence and the campus may indeed become, what a Virginia paper has hoped it might in that event become, "as barren of students as it is of red deer."

Senators and members from the South, do not care to be personally quoted just now, by the repetition of their severe animadversion upon the action of the trustees in choosing Mr. Wilson as President of the University because they hope these gentlemen will in the meantime discover their mistake and secure a release of their engagement with that obnoxious traitor to Southern interests and sentiment.

Disastrous End of the Greek Struggle

New York Journal.)

The European Powers have reversed the celebrated mot, "peace with honor." They have averted all apparent present chances of disorder as between themselves, but with international dishonor. Consistently from the beginning they have played their cards on the Turkish side, and they, not the Moslem armies, superior as these have been in number, equipment and leadership, have trampled the Hellenic cause under foot.

It is true they cannot permit the Porte to press his military superiority to such an extent as will endanger the existence of the Greek kingdom, unless the Greeks, in their blind despair and humiliation, turn, like the wounded snake, on themselves and destroy their own monarchy. It is not probable even that they will find it consistent with their past professions to allow the Turks to advance much further into the heart of Greece. The indications go to show that their divergent views are gradually coalescing toward an interference which will end the war. They have paid the Greek for his supreme insolence in daring to take a daring stand for perfectly legitimate national aspirations, in defiance of the cold-blooded veto of Europe. He has been severely beaten in spite of his gallantry worthy of his ancestors of Marathon and Thermopilae, and there seems to be no military possibility of his immediate reversal of the verdict of war. Peace now by the mediation of Europe means absolute surrender of Greek affairs in the present and near future into the hands of a European protectorate. This involves a humiliation as terrible as if the Moslem had taken Athens and razed the glorious ruin of the Parthenon to the ground. Yet this seems to be inevitable.

Should the Hellenes in their rage dethrone the Danish dynasty, which is closely connected with all the royal dynasties of Europe, and declare a republic, it would be a stroke of poetic justice which would cut close to the bone. The upspringing of an Hellenic democracy from the ashes of monarchy would send a thrill of alarm through eastern continental Europe from the Baltic to the Mediterranean. It would organize another nucleus of revolution and its propaganda, which might easily be the ultimate instrument of an inexorable Nemesis in the not distant future. One cannot view the contingency of a republic as altogether unlikely among these Eastern Frenchmen, who have not forgotten that the greatest glories of Hellas were won by democracies.

But aside from this possible outcrop from the Greek defeat, one is forced to believe that the success of the Turks has placed the whole Eastern question in a much more insoluble condition. The upbuilding of Turkish pride in this military proof of the immense vitality still existing in an apparently moribund empire will make the difficulty of managing the Porte vastly greater. If the Powers have avoided war among themselves, Turkish victory will have bequeathed them a situation which will require, perhaps, another war to cope with. The world will then laugh in disdain at the cold and short-sighted diplomacy with which it treated the Greek question and ranged itself on the side of Mussulman barbarism against European Christianity and progress. Dragons' teeth so well sown should produce a goodly crop of further blood and butchery in the not distant future.

The French say "it is the impossible that happens." This has proven to be the case with the Mount Lebanon Shakers. The whole scientific world has been laboring to cure dyspepsia, but every effort seemed to meet with defeat. The suffering from stomach troubles has become almost universal. Multitudes have no desire for food and that which they do eat causes them pain and distress. Sleepless nights are the rule and not the exception, and thousands of sufferers have become discouraged.

The Shakers of Mount Lebanon recently came to the front with their new Digestive Cordial, which contains not only a food already digested, but is a digester of food. It promptly relieves nearly all forms of indigestion. Ask your druggist for one of their books.

LAXOL, the new Castor Oil, is being used in hospitals. It is sweet as honey.

Take JOHNSON'S CHILL & FEVER TONIC.

Take JOHNSON'S CHILL & FEVER TONIC.

Our Legation in Mexico

New York World.)

As a civilized Government the United States is compelled to maintain diplomatic relations with the other governments of the world. This necessity carries with it the recognition of certain social standards and social duties. It requires us to select for all foreign appointments, and especially for the important positions, representatives who will not discredit their own country abroad.

It is unpleasant to learn that the United States Minister to Mexico "lives upstairs in two rooms," and that "he and his Secretary of Legation have each two rooms for business purposes." This is showing scant recognition of the courtesy of Mexico, which manifests its appreciation of its relations with the United States in a liberal provision for the legation at Washington.

Under no circumstances should any of our diplomatic posts be considered as a refuge in which a broken-down politician can save money for himself by shabby economies in the salary which is paid him to enable him to represent his Government with dignity and credit.

Greater New York

New York World.)

The new city of New York, which is now an accomplished fact and which will begin its official existence on Jan. 1, 1898, is an interesting object of study. Even the mere figures of its greatness are interesting.

It has an area of 306 square miles. Its population exceeds 3,100,000. Its real estate is assessed for taxation at $2 221,879,805. Its foreign commerce last year exceeded $1,000,000,000. Its public schools number 350, with 202,961 scholars and 7,464 teachers. It has 6,889 policemen and 2,167 paid firemen. It has more than seven thousand men in its militia force. Its pay-roll contains 33,113 names and calls for an annual payment of $33,769,000. It has 89 public libraries, 264 asylums and hospitals, 1,100 churches, 11,961 saloons, 6,500 acres of parks, 160 miles of elevated railway and 1,040 miles of surface railway.

It is the first city in the world in the energy, intelligence and capacity of its inhabitants for accomplishing results. Its opportunity for self-government is the greatest in municipal history.

Bright is the future which stretches before the vision of the Greater New York.

A Tribute of Respect from Cumberland Lodge No. 5, Knights of Pythias.

Three times within the last year have the gates "Whose portals we call death," opened to receive our brothers—three times, within the year, has this Lodge met, with bowed heads, in the shadow of these afflictions; and now, again, before the wounds have healed, "The arrow that flieth at noonday," hath found its mark, and we are met to pay the last sad tribute to another.

Oh death! when thou comest to him who is "oppressed with grief, oppressed with care," whose face is furrowed by the toublous touch of time, whose step unsteady, and whose form is bending beneath the responsibilities of years, and like the shock of ripened grain, is ready to be garnered in, thou art a welcome guest, but "come when the heart beats high and warm," "and thou art terrible." Peculiarly sad was the death of brother W. C. McDuffie, Jr. In the vigor of young manhood, in the zenith of his usefulness, just beginning to live, death comes like "the untimely frost," and he is cut down before the sun had passed the meridian, and the shadows began to lengthen. We stand amazed at this strange providence, and exclaim: "Verily; we *all* do fade as the leaf!" But while we wonder, the rift in the clouds reveals to us "the stars that shine beyond," those bright beacons of hope, lit up by a Father's love.

Brother McDuffie was a true Knight of Pythias, ever avoiding anger and dissension, working with us in the spirit of fraternity and exemplifying in his life the friendship of Damon and Pythias. His life was gentle; and the elements

So mixed in him that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world, this was a man.

Resolved, 1st. That we extend to the family of our deceased brother our tender sympathy and commend them to Him who chasteneth not in anger.

Resolved, 2nd. That a page in our record book be dedicated to his memory, that these resolutions be spread upon our minutes and that the brothers wear the usual badge of mourning thirty days.

Resolved, 3rd. That they be published in the city papers and that a copy be sent to his sorrowing family.

N. B. ALEXANDER,
C. J. AHEARN,
W. C. HOLLAND,
Committee.

My Neighbor Told Me

About Hood's Sarsaparilla and advised me to try it—This is the kind of advertising which gives Hood's Sarsaparilla the largest sales in the world. Friend tells friend that Hood's Sarsaparilla cures; that it gives strength, health, vitality and vigor, and whole neighborhoods use it as a family medicine.

HOOD'S PILLS act easily and promptly on the liver and bowels. Cure sick headache.

Messrs. Horne and Cook Re-elected.

The State Pharmaceutical Association in session at Raleigh re-eleeted Mr. H. R. Horne Secretary and Mr. A. J. Cook Treasurer of the association.

We congratulate our popular druggists on the confidence reposed in them by such an important body.

Mr. John P. Steadman of Oxford, an old Fayettevillian and to the manner born, was elected President.

The Ideal Panacea.

James L. Francis, Alderman, Chicago, says: "I regard Dr. King's New Discovery as an Ideal Panacea for Coughs, Colds and Lung Complaints, having used it in my family for the last five years, to the exclusion of physician's prescriptions or other preparations."

Rev. Jno. Burgus, Keobuk, Iowa, writes: "I have been a Minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church for 50 years or more, and have never found anything so beneficial, or that gave me such speedy relief as Dr. King's Discovery." Try this Ideal Cough Remedy now. Trial Bottles Free at B. E. Sedberry & Son.

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RANDOM REMARKS.

BY SHAWEN.

Church Etiquette.—There are a great many people who are sticklers on etiquette as applied to the social relations of life and domestic sphere, but who seem utterly oblivious of any laws governing one's conduct within the church edifice. Our mothers instruct us upon general rules of propriety, it is true, telling us that well mannered people never whisper during church service; that we must, without deviation, conform to the form of service, and that we must never turn our heads backwards for an inquisitive gaze at some body's rustling robes. Sad to say, memory points me back to many times when the overruling passion, curiosity, got the better of good manners and I was tempted, like Lot's wife, to look backward. I was not turned into a pillar of salt as a penalty for the misdoing, but the cold stare of disapproval and timely warning from my fraternal guardian was sufficient to check persistence in that direction.

But in spite of the goodly admonitions which the average child receives, it is evident that instruction upon church etiquette is limited to a few set rules. If one will only pay an eye to the apparent selfishness and absolute rudeness of both men and women the truth of this assertion will pass unquestioned. Sometime ago I was in a church where the pews are free and everybody has equal privilege. The church has a large seating capacity and the pews were by no means filled. Many of them had vacancies near the middle. The people began coming in rapidly at the beginning of the service. The ushers marched along the aisles ordering "move up" with a silent peremptory wave of the hand, which was rarely heeded. One aged woman holding on to the back of a pew stumbled across a man's tucked in feet and hat and over the skirts and knees of two or three women before she finally reached a sitting place. A man came in close after, pushing his way through petticoats and over toes to get a seat at the far end of the pew. And how was he to help it? He owed no apology to the women who would not extend the courtesy of "moving up." The man whose hat was so ingloriously crushed by the dear old lady had himself only to blame. It was to his shame that he sat still in a pew allowing a woman to push her way into a seat.

To all observers he was one of those individuals we sometimes meet who pull off their good manners when they put on "Sunday clothes."

MAKING
and health making are included in the making of HIRES Rootbeer. The preparation of this great temperance drink is an event of importance in a million well regulated homes.
HIRES
Rootbeer
is full of good health. Invigorating, appetizing, satisfying. Put some up to-day and have it ready to put down whenever you're thirsty.
Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphia. A package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere.

Victims of their Own Foolishness.

Three young men from this city went on foot to see their sweethearts several miles over the river Sunday, and as they were nearing the house some one suggested that it would look bad, their having walked that far, and after a few minutes thought the bright idea struck one of them of imitating horses by running to the house, making as much noise with their feet as possible. This was made plausible from the fact that there was a long bridge on this side of the house. Over this bridge they galloped and cantering to within a short distance of the house they stopped and walked leisurely to the entrance. After they had been in the house some time it was suggested that some one go and see if the horses were all right. One of the boys left the room for this purpose, when one of the young ladies followed him and suggested that they take a ride. The young man made all sorts of excuses, but to no purpose, and seeing that he was a victim of his own foolishness, and that there was no help but to out with the truth, he confessed that they had walkee. The rest of their stay at the house could be counted by minutes.

Take JOHNSON'S CHILL & FEVER TONIC.

News from Washington.

A dispatch from Washington this morning over Cuthbert & Co.'s private wire says:

"The President's message to Congress on the Cuban question will be considered by the cabinet today. It will be a strong presentation of the ill treatment of Americans in Cuba."

A later dispatch says.

"The Cabinet met an hour earlier than usual today for the special purpose of considering the Cuban situation. The President leaves at one o'clock for Philadelphia."

It Was Human Brains.

Wednesday night when the northbound A. C. L. train pulled up at the station in this city, several gentlemen, including an OBSERVER reporter, were standing around the engine, (No. 10), when some one called the attention of the rest of the party to a bloody substance on the side of the plow. There were many conjectures as to what the engine had struck, whether a human being or a beast. The engineer's attention was called to it, and he seemed much disturbed, though he said he was not aware of having struck anything. A doctor, who was in the party, examined the substance, and gave his opinion that it was human brains. And so it turned out. The horrible truth was rumored Thursday that a croatan was brained near Pembroke by the northbound train Wednesday night.

We say rumored, for the officials with their usual secrecy, refuse to give out anything for publication.

Court Notes.

Not a case of any special importance has been tried during this term of the Superior Court.

A case of some little local importance has been tried, the suit of John Hatwood against the city of Fayetteville for the return of tax money, amounting to nearly sixty dollars, paid by him from 1873 to 1890, when in fact he did not live inside the corporate limits. Hatwood's property was considered to be inside the city limits until a new survey was made in 1890, which survey placed the town line just on the edge, but not including his property.

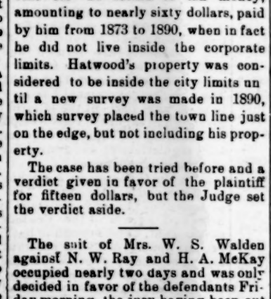
The case has been tried before and a verdict given in favor of the plaintiff for fifteen dollars, but the Judge set the verdict aside.

The suit of Mrs. W. S. Walden against N. W. Ray and H. A. McKay occupied nearly two days and was only decided in favor of the defendants Friday morning, the jury having been out all night.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

The Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry, in meeting assembled, would place on record the sense of the great loss the corps has sustained in the death of Capt, William Charles McDuffie, Jr., who was called to his rest at the hour of noon on Sunday, May 9th, 1897. One of those rare characters who was gentle and lovable, kind and true, a faithful friend, a noble husband, son and brother and a good soldier has laid his armor down at the command of Him to whom alone belongs the issues of life and death. Nobly he lived, meeting cheerfully the many demands made on him as a citizen, a soldier and a follower of Christ. Bravely he died in favor with his fellow men, trusting in his God, and in charity with all the world. So humbly he lived that he little knew of the great numbers who would mourn his early death, and by weeping, try to "dull the inward pain." As his survivors, we mourn, that we shall miss his sweet companionship, his gentle, but firm rule, his good counsel and influence. We rejoice in the belief that his battle was nobly fought, his victory won and that he "sleeps well." We will place his name on a page of our records with the dates of his birth and death. Our Armory and standards shall be draped in mourning for 30 days. We extend our fervent sympathy, to the members of the bereaved family trusting that in contemplating the beauty of his life the keen sorrow at his death may be in a measure alleviated, and that the Comforter may come into their hearts.

B. R. HUSKE,
MARSDEN HAIGH,
R. H. MCDUFFIE,
Committee.



Beautiful eyes grow dull and dim
As the swift years steal away.
Beautiful, willowy forms so slim
Lose fairness with every day.
But she still is queen and hath charms to spare
Who wears youth's coronal—beautiful hair.

Preserve Your Hair
and you preserve your youth. "A woman is as old as she looks," says the world. No woman looks as old as she is if her hair has preserved its normal beauty. You can keep hair from falling out, restoring its normal color, or restore the normal color to gray or faded hair, by the use of
Ayer's Hair Vigor.

A home for aged and infirm Odd Fellows is to be estabtished in this State.

When the hair begins to fall out or turn gray, the scalp needs doctoring, and we know of no better specific than Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

Cards are out announcing the marriage of Mr. John A. Oates of this city to Mrs. Emma Estelle Dodd, formerly of this city but now living at Winston. The marriage will take place in Winston on May 20th.

The Raleigh News and Observer of Wednesday reported but a handful as present at Gen. Rosser's lecture there on Tuesday night, and the Press-Visitor of Wednesday does not even allude to the matter.

"The flowers that bloom in the spring" are not more vigorous than are those persons who purify their blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. The fabled Elixir Vitae could scarcely impart greater vivacity to the countenance than this wonderful medicine.

Col. Olds deserves the thanks of all North Carolinians for his splendid collation, from the records, of the strong points of Vance's noble contention with the Confederate government during the war, which he has contributed to to-day's Charlotte Observer.

Sufferers from physical and nervous debility find great relief in the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Far better than any stimulant, its effect is not transient and superficial, but deep and permanent. It builds up the system by purifying and enriching the blood.

A Successful Young Man.

The Raleigh correspondent of the Wilmington Messenger of last week says:

Mr. William R. Kenan, Jr. is visiting his uncle, Colonel Thomas S. Kenan, here. He has just returned from Australia, via London, after a year's absence. He is engaged in electrical work with a large company and is on a short leave of absence. In a few days he will go to Chicago, where he is assigned to duty. He has made a great success in practical work.

Death of Miss French.

The Messenger of Friday morning, in speaking of the death of Miss French, says:

"All Wilmingten was deeply grieved at the death yesterday morning at 10 o'clock of Miss Callie Reid French, the accomplished and lovable daughter of Mr. W. R. French. Though she has been in bad health for a year and her death was not unexpected by her family and intimate friends, her untimely passing from life is a great shock to our entire community.

"Miss French was prominent in social and church circles, and her untimely death inflicts a deep sorrow upon her young friends here and elsewhere. Hers was a gentle, Christian character and her memory will be sacred to all who knew her."

Home Folks.

The Red Springs Citizen of last week says:

"Sheriff McNeill and daughter, Miss Sallie, left Tuesday morning for their home. The Sheriff has been visiting his children at this place since Presbytery, and seemed to enjoy his outing. He is in his 89th year, but still retains his mental faculties unimpaired, and physically he is in better shape than some men not half his age.

"We were pleased to shake the hand of Dr. T. M. Hunter on his way to the Dental Convention at Charlotte. He is one of the finest dental operators in North Carolina, and stands high in his profession. We are also glad to hear from him that his father has recovered from his recent illness.

A Valuable Prescription.

Editor Morrison of Worthington, Ind., 'Sun,' writes: "You have a valuable prescription in Electric Bitters; and I can cheerfully recommend it for Constipation and Sick Headache, and as a general system tonic it has no equal." Dr. Annie Steehle, 2025 Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago, was all run down, could not eat nor digest food, had a backache which never left her and felt tired and weary, but six bottles of Electric Bitters restored her health and renewed her strength. Price 50 cents and $1.00. Get a bottle at Sedberry & Son.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

W. H. POPE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Office on Green St., just below the OBSERVER Office.

ED. R. MacKETHAN,
Attorney and Counsellor,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

DR. G. B. PATTERSON. DR. J. S. BETTS.
DRS. PATTERSON & BETTS,
DENTISTS.

OFFICE: Over Bank of Fayetteville,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Offer their services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

L. L. HUNTER, D.D.S. THOS. M. HUNTER, D.D.S.

DRS. HUNTER,
DENTISTS.
Northeast Corner Market Square,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
April 29, 1880. tf

J. H. MARSH, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON
Office: N. E. Corner Market Square,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

COOPER & OATES,
Attorneys-At-Law,
FAYETTEVILLE AND CLINTON, N. C.
Fayetteville office in Pythian Building.

THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY.....MAY 20, 1897.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Mang'r.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

IN 1900.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

GOVERNOR VANCE AND THE CONFEDERACY.

We have alluded to the remarkable compilation from Governor Vance's correspondence with the Confederate authorities which Col. Olds has supplied to the Charlotte Observer. It is such an important contribution to our history, at the most critical period in the State's life, that we copy it in full.

From the Charlotte Observer.)

VANCE IN THE CONFEDERACY.

THE SOUTH'S GREAT WAR GOVERNOR

Some of his Messages to the Legislature and His Letters to President Davis and Secretary of War Seddon Reviewed During the War Period—The Governor the Defender of the Habeas Corpus to the Bitter end—Because North Carolina was the Last State to Enter the Union, She was suspected by the Confederate Government and Her Officers Got the Slower Promotion by reason of it—Vance Protested with Great Vigor Against any Such Course—He Threatened Once to Issue a Proclamation Calling the North Carolina Troops Home to Defend their Own State, if Certain Acts of High-Handed Offense on the Part of Confederate Troops were not Stopped—The Conscript Act Odious Because of the Way it Was Enforced—Governor Vance a Valiant Defender of the of the Rights of His State.

Correspondence of the Observer

Raleigh, May 8—One of the interesting chapters in North Carolina's war history is the clash between the State government and the Confederate government. It began so early as 1861, in the administration of Governor Clark. But in 1862 what may be termed an irrepressible conflict began. Governor Z. B. Vance, always jealous of the rights of his State and its soldiers, in his message to the Legislature, dated November 17, 1862, said: "On this State's agreeing to sell the Confederate authorities all the surplus supplies that could be procured in the State they agreed to withdraw their agents from our markets and leave the State agents the whole field, without competition. This would have enabled the State to clothe and shoe her troops comfortably and could have furnished the Confederate States all that was to be had anyhow at reasonable rates. But it was immediately violated. The country was soon and is now swarming with agents of the Confederate government, stripping bare our markets and putting enormous prices on our goods. We agreed to receive the commutation clothing money for our troops and clothe and shoe them ourselves. In consequence of the action of the government our troops get only half supplies from home and nothing at all from the Confederate government. I earnestly recommend an embargo upon leather. Speculators are allowed to carry our leather beyond our borders." The Governor sharply criticises the woolen factories in the State for the enormous profits they demand of the State, on the cost of the raw material and he says: "It is to be regretted that they put themselves in a position which will cause them to be execrated by our people on the return of peace. But as the free trade policy oppressed them in time of peace, so they seem determined to have no mercy upon the net profits of all persons who during 1862 have speculated upon the necessaries of life."

Governor Vance was strenuous in his insistence that the habeas corpus must not be interfered with, and says: "In the great abundance of military rulers and arbitrary authority people are beginning to forget there is such a thing as civil law. A Confederate officer refused to permit the execution of a writ of habeas corpus in his camp and drove the officer from his presence with denunciation and abuse. The last Legislature unwisely suspended the regular sessions of the Supreme and Superior Courts. I recommend that these be restored. The property of the soldier in the field should be protected from seizure. I think it will exert a favorable influence on prices if men are compelled to part with their surplus property to satisfy their creditors."

The Governor goes on to say: "There are confined in Salisbury, by order of the Confederate authorities, a number of citizens of North Carolina, arrested for alleged political offences. How long they are to remain incarcerated no one can say but those who apprehended them. What their guilt really consists in I do not know, but this much he comes both you and me to know that they were not arrested by lawful process, and as citizens of North Carolina they are entitled to a speedy trial by a jury of their peers and to be confronted with their accusers. I learn from the newspapers that Congress has given the President power to suspend the writ of habeas corpus in all cases of arrest made by Confederate authority. If this be once admitted, no man is safe from the power of one individual. He could at pleasure seize any citizen of the State, with or without excuse, throw him into prison and permit him to languish there without relief—a power that I am unwilling to see entrusted to any living man. To submit to its exercise would be establishing a precedent dangerous and pernicious in the extreme. Among a people so united and faithful to their cause as ours, where disloyalty is the rare and solitary exception to the general rule, I can see but little good, but a vast tide of inflowing evils from these inordinate stretches of military power which are fast disgracing us equally with our Northern enemies. A free republic that must needs cast off its freedom in every time of trouble will soon cast it off for ever. Freedom cannot be embraced to day and spurned to morrow."

The Governor refers to the claim of the Confederate government that it had the right to commission the officers of all regiments, and the refusal of the Secretary of War to commission company officers. He says he called in person on President Davis, and adds: "It is mortifying to find entire brigades of North Carolina soldiers in the field commanded by strangers, and in many cases our own brave and war worn colonels are made to give place to colonels from other States who are promoted to the command of North Carolina troops over their heads to vacant brigadierships. Some of these promotions are charged to North Carolina, which enables the Confederate authorities to say we have had so many appointments, when we have not, in fact—the appointees not being citizens of our State. This is fast breaking down the pride and patience of our officers, many of whom are reporting to me their intention to resign, alleging that the road to honorable promotion is almost closed to our citizens. This is not right and forms a just cause of complaint both in our army and with our people at home. We are willing that our soldiers should follow any general capable of leading them, but we contend that as a matter of sheer justice our soldiers are entitled to receive their fair proportion of the honors won by their gallantry and endurance."

Governor Vance says the two dangers to the State are a depreciated currency and a lack of food and clothes for the troops, and adds: "In our intercourse with our young Confederacy, having firmly demanded the rights which are due our State, let us yield no grudging support, but sustain and strengthen with our whole hearts."

In Governor Vance's message of November 23, 1863, he says: "The most dangerous crisis of the war is upon us; that crisis which is incidental to all revolution, and which is most difficult for public officers to surmount. The novelty, confusion and enthusiasm which filled our armies and exhilarated our people having long since passed away, the winnowing foe of privation and want and suffering begins to separate the particles. The noisy are silent, the faint of heart begin to despair and the disloyal, though few, to grow bold in the presence of national ills. The great mass, thank God, continued hopeful and earnest."

But it was in his message of 1864 that Governor Vance took the boldest stand for the people of his State and its soldiers, to whom he was devoted itself. He took up first the matter of "running the blockade," and said: "The power given the President of the Confederacy to impose restrictions in commerce will effectively prevent this State from importing any further supplies for the army or people. The port of Wilmington is now more effectually blockaded from within than from without, the terms imposed upon ship-owners being such that a heavy loss is incurred by every voyage. Yet the act provides 'that this shall not be construed to prevent the Confederate States or any of them from importing any articles on their own account.' Private persons importing supplies for the government by contract, for enormous profits, are not taxed by these regulations, yet North Carolina, importing almost solely the same articles for the same purpose, is compelled to submit to them, and clearances are refused and the guns of the forts brought to bear upon our own vessels to compel a compliance. The general government has no right to seize any part of the interest of a sovereign State in the vessels employed in importing her supplies, or to impose such regulations as will destroy instead of regulating commerce."

Then the Governor took up another great grievance. He said: "The impressment of property of citizens by officers and agents of the Confederate government, harsh enough in itself, has become doubly so by the constant disregard of the provisions of the law regulating seizures. In addition to this, the flagrant outrages committed by straggling soldiers and other persons in the Confederate service, having no shadow of authority to impress property, has become a grievance almost intolerable. This grows worse and reduces our people almost to the verge of starvation. It must be stopped."

Governor Vance said as to the matter of exempting from service: "I have taken the ground that the exemption of State officers from conscription into the Confederate service is not by favor of Congress, but it is a matter of right inherent in a sovereign State, and that for the same reason the State has an indisputable right to the services of laborers and other persons in her employ. But the act of Congress suspending the habeas corpus has most thoroughly aroused public attention. Neither the losses incurred by the sudden and radical changes in the currency, nor the conscription of the principles of substitutes, nor the extention of conscription to such an age and upon such terms as to place the industrial pursuits of the country at the feet of the President, nor the heavy burdens of taxation—none of these nor all of them together have so awakened the public feeling as the withdrawal of this time-honored and blood bought guard of personal freedom from the people when it is most needed for their protection. Many recurring dangers of serious conflict with the Confederate government, especially in regard to the seizure of the principals of substitutes after discharge by a judge, have been upon me since your last session."

The great war Governor of North Carolina, for by that name did his people delight to honor him, then went on to say: "Nor have I (this was written May 17, 1864) amid all the embarrassments and perplexities of the situation been unmindful of the great object of all our blood and suffering—peace—or neglectful of all the proper and honorable efforts to obtain it, knowing the great desire of our people to save the precious blood of their children. If by any possibility an opening might be found for the statesman to supercede the soldier, I approached the President on the first opportunity presented by the cessation of hostilities last winter and urged him to appoint commissioners and try what might be done by negotiations." Then Governor Vance says to the Legislature: "I respectfully recommend that you, as the representatives of the people of North Carolina, should lay down what you would consider a fair basis of peace and call upon our representatives in Congress and those in whom is committed by the constitution the power of making treaties, to neglect no fitting opportunity of offering such to the enemy. These terms, in my judgment, should be nothing less than the independence of those States whose destinies have been fairly united with the Confederacy by the voice of their people, and the privilege of a free choice to those which have been considered doubtful. I presume that no honorable man or patriot could think of anything less than independence. Less would be subjugation, ruin and dishonorable. Nobody at the North thinks of reconstruction, simply because it is impossible. With a constitution torn into shreds, with slavery abolished, with our property confiscated and ourselves and our children reduced to beggary, our slaves put in possession of our lands, and invested with equal rights, social and political, and a great gulf yawning between the North and the South, how can there be any reconstruction, or how can it be desirable, were it possible? Lincoln himself says it is not possible. The only terms ever offered us, contained in Mr. Lincoln's infamous proclamation, were alike degrading in matter and insulting in manner, being addressed not to the authorities, Confederate and State, of the South, but to individuals, who, by the very act of accepting its terms, would have proved themselves the vilest of mankind."

In the official documents published in 1864 are some letters from Governor Vance, which show the fine temper of the man. In one to Secretary of War James A. Seddon, he said: "I asked you to order the removal from the northwestern counties of this State of a lot of broken-down cavalry horses of Gen. Jenkins' command, which were devouring the substance of a people threatened with famine. I have had no reply. Their depredations still continue, and they are becoming not only a nuisance, but a terror to the community. I decline to permit these horses to remain in that section. When the question of starvation is narrowed down to women and children on the side and some worthless cavalry horses on the other, I can see no difficulty in making a choice. Unless they are removed soon I shall be under the painful necessity of calling out the militia of the adjoining counties and driving them out of the State. I hope, however, to be spared such a proceeding."

Another letter to Secretary Seddon speaks of "an evil which is inflicting great distress upon the people of this State and contributing largely to the public discontent, this being illegal seizures of property and other outrageous depredations dy detached bands of troops, chiefly cavalry. It is enough in many cases to breed a rebellion in a loyal country against the Confederacy and has actually been the cause of much alienation of feeling in many parts of North Carolina. I ask if this stealing, pilfering, burning and sometimes murderous conduct cannot be checked. I give you my word that in North Carolina it has become a grievance, damnable and not to be borne. If God Almighty had yet in store another plague, worse than all others, which he intended to let loose on the Egyptians in case Pharaoh still hardened his heart, I am sure it must have been a regiment or so of half-armed, half-disciplined Confederate cavalry. Had they been turned loose among Pharaoh's subjects, with or without an impressment law, he would have become so sensible of the anger of God that he never would have followed the Children of Israel to the Red Sea. No, sir, not an inch! Cannot officers be reduced to ranks for permitting this? Cannot a few men be shot for perpetrating these outrages, as an example? Unless something can be done, I shall be compelled in some sections to call out my militia and levy actual war against them."

Secretary Seddon expressed regret, but said that Governor Vance's letter was general and did not implicate any officer by name.

Gov. Vance wrote President Davis, and sent him a letter from Wilkes county about the matter complained of to Secretary Seddon. He said: "It is a sample of many I am daily receiving and about which I have lately complained to the Secretary of War without effect. Is it strange that disaffection to the government should be engendered by such conduct? I can only say, sir, that if no steps on the part of the Confederate authorities are taken to protect our citizens from illegal impressments of this kind, I shall be compelled to take such measures myself as may be in my power for that purpose."

One of the most interesting letters in the series is to President Davis, complaining of refusal, after assent; to allow conscripts the privilege of choosing their regiments. Governor Vance says in the letter: "I make this the occasion of telling you a few things of a political nature, which you ought to have. The people of this State have ever been eminently conservative and jealous of their political rights. The transition from their former opinions anterior to our troubles to a state of revolution and war was a sudden and very extraordinary one. Prior to Lincoln's proclamation the election of delegates to our proposed convention exhibited a popular majority of upwards of 30,000 against secession for existing causes. The late election (this letter is dated October 25, 1862), after sixteen months of war and membership with the Confederacy, shows conclusively that the original advocates of secession no longer hold the ear of our people. Without the warm and ardent support of the old Union men North Carolina could not so promptly and generously have been brought to the support of the seceding States, and without that same influence, constantly and unremittingly given, the present status could not be maintained 48 hours. These are facts. I allude to them not to remind you of any heretofore political differences (which I earnestly hope are buried in the graves of our gallant countrymen), but simply to give you information. The corollary to be deduced is briefly this: That the opinion and advice of the old Union leaders must be heeded with regard to the government of affairs in North Carolina or the worst consequences may ensue. I am candid with you, for the cause's sake. I believe, sir, most sincerely that the conscript law could not have been executed by a man of different antecedents without outbreaks among our people. And now, with all the popularity with which I came into office, it will be exceedingly difficult for me to execute it under your recent call, with all the assistance you can render me. If, on the contrary, West Point generals, who know much less of human nature than I do of military service, are to ride rough shod over the people, drag them from their homes and assign them, or rather consign them, to strange regiments and strange commanders, without regard to their wishes or feelings, I must be compelled to decline undertaking a task which will certainly fail. * * * I should also like to know what our sister States are doing in support of the conscript law, as a very general impression prevails that this State is doing vastly more than her share."

Dr. Davis' reply was very friendly, and said he expected the conscripts to choose their regiments and that the disappointments referred to should be corrected by transfer. He then says: "I feel grateful to you for the cordial manner in which you have sustained every proposition connected with the public defence, and trust that there will always be such accordance and co intelligence as will enable us to co operate for the public good. The conscript act has not been popular anywhere out of the army. There, as you are aware, it serves to check the discontent which resulted from the restraining of the 12 months men beyond the term of their original engagement, and was fairly regarded as a measure equitably to distribute the burden of public defence, but the State authorities have nowhere offered any opposition to its execution, or withheld their aid, except in the State of Georgia, and so far as the cadets of the Virginia Military Institute are concerned."

The Governor had a tilt with Gen. Gabriel J. Raines, Chief of the Confederate Bureau of Conscription, and told him plainly, "God forbid that the rights and honor and the existence itself of the State should rest only upon the grace and mercy of a bureau of conscription."

Chief Justice Pearson, of the Supreme Court, decided in a writ of habeas corpus and Secretary Seddon wrote Governer Vance: "The opinion is not regarded by the War Department as a sound exposition of the act of Congress and will not be officially regarded as such." This aroused the wrath of Governor Vance, who wrote Secretary Seddon: "But I wish to inform you, or rather to remind you, that, though the War Department may not be bound by the decision of the State courts, yet the executive of that State is. Being sworn to execute the laws, and the laws being expounded by the courts, an attempt on the part of the Confederate officers to seize citizens in defiance of their decisions in the absence of a Supreme Court to decide between the parties, might lead to unpleasant and unprofitable consequences."

September 10, 1863, Governor Vance telegraphed President Davis that a Georgia regiment had entered Raleigh and destroyed a newspaper office, and requested that troops passing through Raleigh shall not enter the city. It concluded: "If this is not done, the most frightful consequences may ensue." The next day Governor Vance wrote the President, demanding punishment of the officers who led the regiment, and saying if this were not done, he would demand the persons of these officers of the State of Georgia. He also said: "I feel very sad in the contemplation of these outrages. The distance is quite short to either anarchy or despotism, when armed soldiers, led by their officers, can with impunity outrage the laws of a State. A few more such exhibitions will bring the North Carolina troops home to the defence of their own State and her institutions. I pray you to see it does not occur again. I thank you for your orders regarding the passage of troops through the city." But on the same day, September 11th, he wrote Mr. Davis the following spicy letter: "This afternoon, in spite of your orders, a large number of infuriated soldiers from an Alabama brigade entered this city and spread terror in their path by threatening murder and conflagration. I rode with all speed to the depot and got a Col. Scruggs to march a detachment into town and restrain them before they had done any damage. They even threatened my life if I interfered with them. This thing is becoming intolerable. For 60 hours I have traveled up and down, making speeches alternately to citizens and soldiers, without rest or sleep, engaged in the humiliating task of trying to defend the laws and peace of the State against its own bayonets. Sir, the means of stopping these outrages I leave to you. It can be easily done if the officers will but try. It not done, I shall feel it a duty which I owe to the dignity and self-respect of the first State in the Confederacy in point of the numbers and good conduct of her soldiers and in all the natural resources of war, to issue my proclamation recalling her troops from the field to the defence of their own homes. Already threats are being broadly proclaimed of burning the bridges and destroying the roads leading by this place."

President Davis wrote that he had taken steps to effectually prevent a recurrence of such disorders.

March 7, 1864, Governor Vance sent Secretary Seddon this telegram: "The enrolling officers are arresting men who have been discharged by competent judicial authority. Will you for the sake of about 80 men force me to resist? I warn you of the consequences."

January 8, 1864, President Davis wrote Governor Vance, expressing fear "that by an over-earnest desire to reclaim by conciliation men whom you believe to be sound at heart, but whose loyalty is more than suspected elsewhere, you will permit them to gather such strength as to require more violent measures than are now needed."

April 11th, 1864, Governor Vance wrote Secretary of War Seddon: "I call your earnest attention to the importance of suspending the conscript law in the mountain counties of North Carolina. They are filled with tories and deserters, burning, robbing and murdering; they have been robbed and eaten out by Longstreet's command, and they have lost their crops by being in the field nearly all the time, trying to drive back the enemy. Now that Longstreet's command is removed, their condition will be altogether wretched, and hundreds will go to the enemy for protection and bread. Please consider their condition and relieve them if possible."

Seddon replied that Mr. Davis concurred with him in the view "that grave doubt is entertained of the expediency of such apparent yielding to the disaffected classes."

Seddon wrote Governor Vance a letter May 23, 1864, in which he spoke of "the too ready interposition of the judiciary authority." This was a hit at Chief Justice Pearson. Governor Vance's reply was that "there exists among our neighbors a too ready disposition to believe evil of this State, when it is known that North Carolina is the only State in the Confederacy which employs her militia in the arrest of conscripts and deserters, that she has better executed the conscript law; that she has fuller regiments in the field than any other, and that in the two last great battles on the Rappahannock, in December and in May, she furnished over half the killed and wounded—it seems strange, passing strange, that an impression should prevail that desertion would receive official countenance and protection in her borders. I regret to see that the impression will be made by letters of yours and Gen. Lee's that desertion is greater among the North Carolina troops than those of her sister States, which I have every reason to believe is not true. Yet has any other Governor been applied to to issue proclamations and employ the militia in arresting it? Has 'the too ready interposition' of the judiciary of South Carolina and Georgia been rebuked for almost similar decisions rendered?'

The most interesting letter in the series bears date February 9, 1864, and is to President Davis. Governor Vance in this says: "I hear with deep regret that a bill is certainly expected to pass the Congress suspending the writ of habeas corpus throughout the Confederacy, and that certain arrests will immediately be made in North Carolina. Of course if Congress and Your Excellency be resolved upon this, as the only means of repressing disaffection in this State, it would be a mere waste of time for me to argue the matter. And yet I should not hold myself guiltless of the consequences I fear will follow did I not add yet another word of expostulation to the many which I have already spoken. If the bill be in violation of the constitution and revolutionary in itself, it will be resisted. Should it become a law soon, I earnestly advise you to be chary of exercising the power with which it will invest you. Be content to try, for a while, at least, the moral effect of holding this power over the heads of discontented men before shocking all worshippers of the common law throughout the world by hurling freemen into sheriffless dungeons for opinion's sake. I do not speak this facetiously or by way of a flourish, nor do I believe that as an enlightened lawyer and a Christian statesman you would feel any pleasure in the performance of such an ungracious task. I am on the contrary convinced that you believe it to be the only way to secure North Carolina in the performance of her obligations to her confederates. The misfortune of this belief is yours; the shame will light upon those unworthy sons who have thus sought to stab their mother because she cast them off. If our citizens are left untouched by the arm of military violence, I do not despair of an appeal to the reason and patriotism of the people at the ballot box. * * I expect myself soon to take the field. * * and exert every influence to restrain the revolutionary tendency of public opinion. * * * I do not fear to trust bayonets and dungeons. * * * I have tried to make you aware of the fact of disaffection in this State, and the cause of it, and have twice visited Richmond especially to give you information. The truth is, the great body of our people have been suspected by their government, perhaps because of the reluctance which they gave up the old Union, and I know you will pardon me for saying that this consciousness of their being suspected has been greatly strengthened by what seemed to be a studied exclusion of the anti-secessionists from all the more important offices of the government, even from those promotions in the army, which many of them had won with their blood. Was this suspicion just? And was there sufficient effort made to disprove that it really existed, if it really did not exist at Richmond? Discussion, it is true, has been unlimited, and bitter and unrelenting criticism of your administration has been indulged in, but where and when have our people failed you in the battle or withheld their blood or their vast resources? To what exclion have they not submitted? What draft upon their patriotism have they not honored? Conscription, ruthless and unrelenting, has only been exceeded in the severity of its execution by the impressment of property, frequently entrusted to men unprincipled, dishonest and filled to overflowing with all the petty meanness of small minds 'dressed in a little brief authority.' * * * Perhaps I am unduly biased in my judgment concerning a people whom I love so much, but I trust not. Our success depends not on the numbers engaged to support our cause, but upon their zeal and affection. Hence I have every hope in persuading, not in forcing, the sympathy of an unwilling people. * * * If there be a people on earth given to the sober second thought, amenable to reason and regardful of their plighted honor, I believe I may claim that it is the people of North Carolina."

F. A. OLDS.

KEEP YOUR EYES OPEN!

Surely if the word REGULATOR is not on a package it is not

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR.

Nothing else is the same. It cannot be and never has been put up by any one except

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.

And it can be easily told by their TRADE MARK—

THE RED Z.

Easy to Take
Easy to Operate

Are features peculiar to Hood's Pills. Small in size, tasteless, efficient, thorough. As one man said: "You never know you have taken a pill till it is all over." 25c. C. I. Hood & Co., Proprietors, Lowell, Mass. The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

waked to the consciousness that he has lost his Democratic affiliation without gaining anything at the hands of the Republicans. The last sentence in the following paragraph, taken from the Journal's interview with the once puissant Senator, is almost pitiful:

"If Mr. Bryan should modify some of his views, and again be the nominee of a national Democratic convention these untimely utterances [reflections by gold Democrats on Mr. Bryan] would rise to provoke and embarrass the men who utter them. They lose sight of the fact that the Chicago platform stands unaltered. No State Committee, or coterie of leaders, can alter it until the next National Convention. For men who voted for McKinley to boast of fidelity to the Democracy is egregiously ridiculous. I may have been lukewarm—and I confess I had no heart in a contest foredoomed to defeat—but I did not vote for McKinley! I did not put a feather in the way of the success of the Chicago ticket."

s to Mr. Flower, with his narrow views confined to the local politics of New York, he and all others like-minded ought to understand that, while the Democracy wants all the votes it can get, its experience has taught it that only danger (if not treachery) follows its attempts to conciliate or to depend upon New York and New England interests. When the Democracy of those States casts out the mugwump element that has distorted its views on the money question as well as on the free raw material question, the regular Democracy will welcome them with open arms.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Judge Walter Clarke's recent address at Richmond has attracted widespread attention, distinguished men (including the very highest) from many distant States writing their congratulations.

* * *

That is certainly a bright idea of Senator Pettigrew, in his amendment to the tariff bill, that all articles controlled by trusts should be admitted free of duty. His amendment gives authority to the courts to carry out the law. Washington despatches assert that "nearly all the Democrats" [we presume all but the Cleveland "Democrats"] and all the Populist Senators will support the amendment. The Republicans profess to be opposed to trusts. Here is an opportunity to exhibit their sincerity.

* * *

Our people will hereafter have to be very careful as to whom they invite to address them concerning the war. We cannot well be discourteous to our guests after having invited them here, but we can at least protect ourselves in advance by exercising care in knowing beforehand what we are to get. The letters of Vance to the Confederate authorities just published by Col. Olds in the Charlotte Observer, remind old soldiers of the infamous treatment received by the troops of North Carolina—the grand old State that bore at least double its share of the burdens, of the fighting and of the losses of the Confederacy. We were beginning to forget these things, and to forgive them, when the old wound is opened by the arrogant speech of one of those who do not love North Carolina. It is certainly very remarkable that while there were necessarily millions of incidents in the four years of war, three (alleged) discreditable ones should be picked out for mention to a North Carolina audience, and all those involving North Carolinians. Perhaps this episode of our recent history is what set Col. Olds to do his patriotic work. Perhaps, also, we can trace to Vance's attitude in the war the smouldering fires of hatred in some quarters that, up to his death, seemed ever ready to burst forth.

A Household Necessity.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, act gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to-day; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists. Sold by B. E. Sedberry & Sons.

THE GOLD "DEMOCRATS."

Under pressure of the impending elections for Mayor and other officials of the new city of Greater New York, the New York Journal has been printing letters from sundry of the gold "Democrats" looking to a re union of the two wings of the party. It prints letters from Senator Gray, of Delaware, and from ex-Governor Flower and ex-Senator Hill, of New York.

Messrs. Gray and Hill seem to be sincerely desirous of getting back into the party. Mr. Flower seems to desire the proposed union mainly, if not entirely, for the sake of defeating the old local enemies of Democracy in New York.

Mr. Gray appears to be moved by the Republican proposition to contract the currency by "impounding" the greenbacks. He evidently finds in this sneaking attempt to do by indirection (through an executive department) what could not be secured by direct legislation, a disclosure of the real purpose of his Republican goldbug allies. We have a great admiration for Senator Gray, who seems to be a lofty-minded man with less of suspiciousness in his disposition than a United States Senator (of the present day) should have. Such a disposition would amply serve the purpose of an old-time Southern planter and gentleman, but its possession with safety is now obsolete. Vide the Senator's attitude towards the sugar scandal investigation three years ago, and towards Chapman and Searles now.

As to Senator Hill, he seems to have

50 lbs. of Coal

A day would keep your rooms warm in winter. But that small stove will burn only twenty-five. Hence, discomfort and misery.

A certain amount of fat, burned daily, would keep your body warm and healthy. But your digestion is bad, and you don't get it from ordinary fat-food. Hence you are chilly, you catch cold easily, you have coughs and shivers; while pneumonia, bronchitis, or consumption finds you with no resistive power.

Do this. Burn better fuel. Use SCOTT'S EMULSION of Cod-liver Oil. Appetite and digestive power will revive; and soon a warm coating of good flesh will protect the vital organs against the cold and the body against disease.

Two sizes, 50 cts. and $1.00

Book free for the asking.

SCOTT & BOWNE, New York.

This is the age of adulterations, but HARPER Whiskey is guaranteed strictly pure, superlative whiskey. Chemists, analysts and physicians testify this repeatedly. The evidence is not only strong but conclusive. The people, too, find HARPER can be trusted implicitly; hence the enormous sales of this royal whiskey.

SOLD BY

J. W. INGOLD.

Fayetteville, N. C.

You Can't Go Amiss

if you get a package like this. It contains the genuine

GOLD DUST Washing Powder

It cleans everything and cleans it quickly and cheaply.

Largest package—greatest economy.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,

Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

Methodist Church Next Sunday.

Next Sunday morning the Rev. Micheal Bradshaw, of Maxton, will preach the sermon at the Methodist church. In the afternoon he will address the Sunday school. Mr. Bradshaw is an eloquent preacher, and his coming is eagerly looked forward to.

The Woman Burglar.

Betsy Young, charged with the burglary of Sam Evans' house, waived examination before 'Squire Overby Saturday and was committed to jail to await trial at the Superior Court. She has taken out a warrant against Evans on a charge of larceny.

Mayor's Court.

Neill McDonald, colored, was arrested Sunday by policeman Benton for committing a nuisance in Old Cross Creek Cemetery. He was taken before the Mayor this morning and fined $7 40. The punishment for such a scamp could scarcely be too severe, and we wish it were in the power of the Mayor to make it so.

St. Joseph's Pastor.

Rev. William Montgomery Jackson, the new pastor of St. Joseph's colored Episcopal church, preached his first sermon in that handsome edifice Monday. It was a good sermon, and his congregation are much pleased with him. He comes from Wilmington, where he has been pastor of St. Luke's Episcopal church for a number of years. In consequence of the large family of the new minister, two rooms are being added to the Rectory.

Crop Report.

The weekly crop report of the Bureau of Agriculture has just been received by telegraph. It gives most favorable reports of the growing crops in the Southern States. In regard to North Carolina it says:

"Very favorable week, warm with plenty of rain, cotton doing much better."

Fire.

The fire alarm was sounded at 11:45 o'clock Monday morning, caused by a blaze on the roof of the large three-story tenement building, owned by the Pemberton estate, near the foot of Haymount. In ten minutes the Fire Company had a stream on the flames, and it was not long before every spark was extinguished. The building was insured, but the damage is slight.

The Bicycle Suit.

The suit of the Hartford Cycle Company against A. A. McKethan & Son, in the Superior Court, terminated Saturday in a verdict which is considered favorable to the defendants.

The Hartford Company sued McKethan & Son, their former agents, for $526, they alleged was due them. The defendants acknowledged being indebted to the Cycle Company in that sum, but brought a counter claim of $1,000 for damages, on account of breach of contract, by giving the agency, upon the consolidation of the Columbia and Hartford Companies, to the Columbia local representative, before the term of contract expired. The Jury allowed the claim of the Hartford Company, and gave McKethan & Son $250 damages.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets CURE CONSTIPATION

REGULATE THE LIVER

10¢ 25¢ 50¢ ALL DRUGGISTS

ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the ideal laxative and booklet free. Ad. STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York.

PEMBERTON'S BOOK AND MUSIC HOUSE

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines,

Bicycle and Bicycle Sundries sold on *easy terms*.
School Books and School Supplies.
Singing Books, Bibles and Sunday school Literature.
Pictures, Easels—Picture Frames made to order.

WALL PAPER,

Fancy Goods and Toys for the Children.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.
Our Stock is large and very complete.
Prices Low.

THE BEST SEWING MACHINE.

From observation, experience and inquiry we are convinced the Wheeler & Wilson is the best Sewing Machine made. We have therefore accepted the agency for this Machine and can offer a good trade on easy terms to parties in need of a highgrade Machine. If called on at once we can make special arrangements as to terms. Don't miss an opportunity.

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Saw-mill men will please note—we can use a few car loads of Lumber, Laths, Shingles, etc., and we are willing to make a fair exchange. If you desire a trade, let us know. Come and see us, or, if possible, we will visit you.

GOOD BELTING.

The New York Belting and Packing Company have made us agents for their Celebrated Rubber Belting. We will carry a stock of their goods. They have arranged so we can give you a high-grade belting at very little more cost than you have been paying for ordinary grades. Please remember this and try a belt from us at the first opportunity. We guarantee prices and quality.

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WALTER WATSON'S HARDWARE HOUSE

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Lumber and Building Material

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Thoroughly Dried Material Always On Hand.

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, AND MOULDINGS

Farming Implements

OF ALL KINDS,

Hoes, Shovels, Spades, Rakes, Ploughs, Forks, &c.

SIX FT. WIRE NETTING.

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER ON THIS MATERIAL

Steam Fixtures for Saw Mills.

Agent for the Frick Co. Engines and Machinery.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON PLANTS OF ANY CAPACITY.

Yours Respectfully,

WALTER WATSON.

THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., MAY 20, 1897.

The interior of the market house is being painted and put in repair by the city.

Six marriage licenses have been granted so far this month by the Register of Deeds.

Judge Sutton has ordered a special term of the criminal court of Robeson county on the first Monday in July.

The C. F. & Y. F. Railway will sell low rate round-trip tickets on account of the commencement exercises of Guilford College and Oak Ridge Institute.

The C. F. & Y. V. Rwy. Company will sell round trip tickets at low rates on account of the Commencements of Salem Female Academy, Winston, N. C., and Greensboro Female College.

Mr. S. H. Cotton, Chairman of the County Commissioners, calls a special meeting of the Board of Commissioners to meet next Tuesday, May 25th, to take action in regard to county bonds.

A Good Overflow.

We are glad to know that the overflow of Capt. N. W. Ray's artesian well has been greatly increased.

Messrs. Wright and Novitzky have gone to work on a new well at Capt. Wright's, on Ramsey street, and we wish them the same success that has heretofore attended their efforts.

Magistrate's Court.

'Squire McKay on Tuesday issued two warrants, one for assault and one for larceny against Peter Dickson, and before 1 o'clock the case had been tried and Dickson committed to jail. Dickson was accused by Jas. Johnson (col.) of stealing $8 from his person and then attempting to assault him with a razor at Dross Neck, near the Short Cut depot this morning.

Rev. Dr. Leftwich Not Coming.

The proposed revival meeting announced to be held at Hay Street Methodist Church, to begin next Sunday, has been postponed, and the engagement with Dr. Leftwich has been cancelled. Other arrangements of the church work made that necessary. Dr. Leftwich is now holding a meeting in Newberry, S. C., and has given the time to another place that he had engaged to give here, so he has not been disappointed by the church here.

St. Andrew's Brotherhood.

At the meeting of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew in Raleigh Saturday, the following officers were elected: S. S. Nash, president; T. W. Patton and Benjamin R. Huske, vice-presidents; John C. Drewry, secretary and treasurer; executive committee, W. L. Wall, R. A. Evans and E. G. Marshall, the latter from Charleston, S. C.

Twenty-three out of forty-eight chapters were represented. Forty-five delegates represented the six hundred members of the chapter in this State.

The Southport Railroad.

The partly completed railroad from Wilmington to Southport, called the Carolina, Tennessee and Ohio Railway, which was under way of construction when the company which had the contract failed, was sold to a northern syndicate at Wilmington Saturday for $10,000, and, if the sale is confirmed, the road will be pushed to completion.

The liabilities of the construction company were about $23,000, and the price at which the road sold will pay the creditors about 40 per cent.

The completion of this road may mean a great deal for the C. F. & Y. V. railroad, which will be the principal connection, especially in the hauling of coal.

The County Bond Deal a Success---The County Saves $1,800 a Year.

Messrs. R. P. Buxton, A. H. Slocomb and Walter L. Holt, the special committee for funding the county debt, closed a deal Saturday by which the Railroad bonds amounting to $87,000, were taken by Mr. H. H. Pearson, representing E. C. Jones of New York, at 5 per cent. interest, on exactly the same terms as the same firm took the city of Fayetteville bonds. The purchasers held out a long time for 6 per cent. contending that the county's financial condition was not as good as the city's, but the committee were firm and finally carried the day.

The railroad bonds have been drawing 7 per cent. and thus the funding of the whole amount means a saving to the county of $1,800 a year.

We understand that the purchaser will be glad to place a part of the bonds in this city at par.

No flies on Horne's soda counter. Tumblers washed in running water.

The Projectoscope.

The wonderful projectoscope was exhibited at the Opera House last night to only a fair audience.

The selection of views is the finest we have ever seen, though the apparatus itself did not seem to be in the best working order, but that will no doubt be remedied tonight.

The projectoscope is one of the most marvelous and pleasing inventions of this century and every one should certainly see it.

In addition to the projectoscope a large phonograph or talking machine, discoures music played by celebrated bands and sings songs by renowned artists.

Tonight will be the last night of the exhibition.

This company which is composed of home folks, will travel over this and adjoining States.

"Why does Horne's soda-water taste different from all others?" Reader, how many times have you been asked this question?

R. M. NIMOCKS ASSIGNS.

Mr. R. M. Nimocks recorded in the Register of Deeds office Wednesday morning at 11:30 o'clock a deed of assignment to Col. W. S. Cook.

The news of this big failure spread like wild-fire and to many of our citizens it was a great surprise.

The inability of this leading merchant to meet his obligations is one of the strongest proofs of the stringency of the times. The causes assigned by Mr. Nimocks for his failure are long continued depression in business and his inability to realize by sales of property except at ruinous rates.

Mr. Nimocks loses nothing of the good-will of our people who have watched his career as an enterprising and intelligent man of affairs for many years, always ready with purse and hand to aid any enterprise for Fayetteville's good.

We are happy to state that his financial troubles will in no way affect the Frank Thornton Dry Goods Company as his connection with Mr. Thornton in a business way is about over. Neither does it affect the Bank of Fayetteville whose debt is amply secured by real estate mortgages and collaterals.

The firm of Nimocks Bros. will be affected only in so far as Mr. R. M. Nimocks' share in the business is concerned. What its effect will be upon his numerous other business connections remains to be seen.

Mr. Nimocks was assignee for Hollingsworth & Holland, but we are informed by his lawyer that his liabilities in this case are small.

The following are some of the principal properti s Mr. Nimocks was interested it:

Nimocks Bros.; W. H. Phillips & Co., Antioch, N. C.; Nimocks & Melvin, Dothan, Ala.; J. R. Parker & Co., Foster, Ga.; Carolina Cooperage Company, Wilmington, N. C., ($15,000;) Carolina Roller Mills, $7,500; 15 shares Bank Stock; 10 shares Fayetteville Woodenware Company; Fayetteville Compress Company; Black River Packet Company; Cape Fear River Transportation Company; Cooperage Works, Fayetteville; 15 mules.

He was a large owner of real estate in Cumberland, Robeson, Harnett and Sampson counties including 42 parcels of land and buildings.

The following are the preferred creditors:

Class 1—G. A. Overbaugh, $5,000.

Class 2—J. McD. Geddie, $1200; H. H. Hodgin, $4,850; H. H. Hodgin & Son, $2,800; Brown & Co., $1,450; Jno. D. Averett, $5,000; D. H. Ray, $750; A. G. Brady, $1,000; Bank of Fayetteville Notes, $15,050 00; Murchison & Co., $1,500; J. C. Adams, $1,000; D. W. Adams, $800; Geo. D. Elliott, $500; Mrs. E. A. Mercer, $175; W. L. Holt, $2,000; Joel C. Johnson, guardian, $3,000; Miss Kate Mitchell, $2,000; Mrs. R. J. Culbreth, guardian, $1,000; Mrs. Randal Gilchrist, guardian, $800; A. J. McKinnon, $1,250; H. W. Howard, $3,500; T. R. Ballard, $200; J. C. Geddie, $300; A. H. McLeod, $4,000; Cordele Cooperage Co., $2,000; W. W. Allen, $100; Mrs. R. L. Holland, $300; Mordacia Lee, $125; Jno. H. McEachern, $500; J. D. Brown, $100; B. R. Taylor, $100; McMillan Bros., about $500; H. R. Novitzky, $150; Phœnix Lodge, $250; Phœnix Chapter, $100; Jno. H. Culbreth, $300; Mrs. Amanda McDonald, $100.

Commencement Exercises.

The closing exercises of Union Home School at Victor, take place May 21st.

Rev. D. N. McLauchlin, one of the Alumni, delivers the annual address.

The Commencement Exercises of Peace Institute, Raleigh, will be held May 27th and 28th.

Dr. Farries of Goldsboro will preach the Baccalaureate Sermon on Sunday, May 23rd, and that on Wednesday, May 26th, there will be a meeting of the Alumnae and reunion of old pupils to which all old pupils of the school are cordially invited.

Judge Sutton at Edgecombe.

Judge Sutton returned home Monday from Tarboro, where he held Edgecombe county Criminal court last week. Just before leaving the Judge issued bench warrants for the arrest of a white man named Alford, and a negro named Ben Fields, charged with poisoning Fred Keel, a white man. It is said that Alford, a truck farmer, had been criminally intimated with Keel's wife, and procured the negro Fields, one of the farm hands, to give Keel a capsule of five grains of strychnine, from the effects of which Keel died in a few hours in great agony. The men have been arrested.

During the sitting of the court last week, a boy of 19 years, and another of 14, were each convicted of manslaughter.

Annual Rental of Market Stalls.

The annual custom of renting the stalls under the city hall by auction took place Monday morning with Mr. Chas. Glover as auctioneer.

The bidding on several of the stalls was very spirited, and taken altogether the rentals are at good prices.

Stall No. 1 was knocked down to Ed. N. Williams for $150.

Stall No 2 to Ed. Williams for $95.

Stall No. 3 to R. H. Buckingham for $110.

Stall No. 8 to R. G. W. Smith for $122.50.

Stall No. 6 to T. C. Vann for $62.50.

Stall No. 7 to T. C. Vann for $71.

The city scales for the ensuing year were rented to T. C. Vann for $75.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Meeting of Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen assembled in special session Monday night with the following members present: Mayor W. S. Cook and Messrs. J. A. Pemberton, A. A. McKethan, D. A. McMillan, T. T. Wright, W. S. Maultsby, Jas. Johnson, R. L. Holland, J. W. Johnson, E. J. Kennedy, Leighton Huske and J. G. Hollingsworth.

Upon motion, Col. Pemberton was elected Mayor *pro tem.* for the ensuing year.

Mr. T. J. Powers was elected Health Officer to succeed Mr. Benton, whose increased police duties require all his time.

The question of the condition of the various ditches in the city was then freely discussed.

Messrs. E. J. Kennedy, J. W. Johnson and Leighton Huske were appointed a committee to examine the long ditches in the 6th and 7th wards, with a view to their proper drainage and report to the next meeting.

The committee appointed to purchase a horse and cart for the city, reported that they had bought from Capt. Flowers a horse, cart and harness for $85. The horse will be kept in a stable in rear of the fire headquarters, and the driver will sleep in a room above the engine room.

The matter of salaries of the different city officers was again continued, and will probably be settled at the regular meeting next Monday night.

On account of the loss of the whisky tax, the proposed salaries of officials with the other expenses showed a deficit of $900 a year, and therefore the matter was deferred for further consideration.

Alderman J. F. Johnson secured a gas lamp for his ward, to be placed at Mallett's Corner on Maiden Lane.

The Mayor announced the different committees, of which we will give a full list tomorrow.

A committee, consisting of Mayor Cook and Alderman McKethan, was appointed to draw up resolutions in consequence of the following letter received from Mr. Richards, the General Manager of the Water Works:

NEW YORK, May 13. '97.

To the Honorables, the Mayor and Board of Aldermen, of the City of Fayetteville, N. C.

GENTLEMEN:—

This is to advise you that the filter demanded by you last fall, has been duly installed, and is now in perfect working condition. A house has been built over the filter, and it is thoroughly protected and gated in all directions. The filter is of the gravity pattern and self cleansing; the water being purified as well as filtered. This has been accomplished without lessening the fire pressure which is considerably more than double what is required by the franchise.

The Superintendent has been notified to advise all water takers, that on and after July 1st, next, full franchise rates will be charged, which will give patrons sixty days to make other arrangements for water supply should they so desire. This is in keeping with my notification to your Honorable Mayor some months ago, when I requested him to publish such notice, and which I understand was done at that time.

As your State Board of Health published the fact that our Company was furnishing "apparently the best water supply in the State" and as we are now filtering that in a most highly success ful way and at same time giving you a fire pressure of some sixty pounds above franchise requirements which has never failed you since service commenced, I trust we may have the assistance of your Honorable Body in our efforts to make the plant self sustaining, a credit to your city financially as it has never failed to be from an engineering standpoint. I have the honor to be,

Very truly your servant,
(Signed) H. DEC. RICHARDS.

Johnson's Chill and Fever Tonic is a ONE-DAY Cure. It cures the most stubborn case of Fever in 24 Hours.

A CARD.

The entire membership of the Fayetteville Fire Department desire to individually and collectively render our thanks and appreciation to those of our lady friends, both matrons and misses, for their kindness and valuable services last Friday evening.

Without any solicitation upon our part they voluntarily, unselfishly and quietly took possession of our quarters and, as if by magic, with their good taste, a little bunting and shrubbery changed a dingy fire quarters into a regular temple of beauty. From 6 to 12 they served refreshments to the large crowd that thronged our department rooms.

We are by no means ungrateful and are only anxious to show that such kindnesses are fully appreciated by us. We only await the opportunity to prove our gratitude by our works.

The sum realized, $61.00, has been added to our Tournament fund.

In Feeble Health

Unable to do Her Work—Nervous and Tired—All These Troubles Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"For the past four years I have been in feeble health, and for two years past, owing to change of climate, I have not been able to do my work. I was nervous and had a tired feeling and was under the treatment of physicians, but I continually grew worse. My husband insisted on my trying Hood's Sarsaparilla and I finally consented, and began taking it the first of June, 1896. The first bottle did me so much good that I continued with it, and after taking four bottles and one bottle of Hood's Pills I am able to do my work, and the tired, nervous feeling is entirely cured." MRS. G. N. HOSEA, Suwanee, Ga.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills and Sick Headache. 25c.

FESTIVAL NOTES.

BY MAC.

The first victim to call for ice cream, strawberries and cake was our telegraphic friend. Ed. Page. The last one to ask for coffee and cheese was the same young man. His powers of absorption are very fine. He is as good at the table as he is on the bars. He also invested some of his earnings in running the prize cake.

When the vote was being taken as to who was the prettiest girl in town, John Gorham was seen quietly negotiating a loan with one of the capitalists, offering his new dude suit as collateral, in order that he might vote a few more votes for his choice. Dr. Lilly tried to hold him a hand, but his bank account was badly out classed in the race.

Dick Boyd was so anxious for the occasion to be a success that he had Dr. McGougan prescribe for some of his sick lady friends so that they could come out and let him set 'em up.

Lawyers Pope and H. McD. Robinson were both on hand, fine specimens of "lengthened sweetness long drawn out."

"Stump" Thomson thought the occasion, even finer than King Hiram's school-breaking.

The new baby on Rowan street had a pitcher of cream sent to it It is teething you know.

Some of our country friends caught in town overnight on the jury remarked that "they just knowed that Paradise couldn't better the sight of all them pretty girls."

Those choice cigars donated to the ladies by neighbor Ingold were enjoyed by the young men *outside* who couldn't stand the racket *inside*.

The only thing that saved the lives of many of the boys was that luckily the material gave out before they did.

Arthur Williams showed visible signs of his convalescence.

In fact everybody had a good time and all want to have the thing over again.

THE WAR HAS CEASED.

The following dispatches over Cuthbert & Co.'s private wire announce the termination of the Greco-Turkish war:

LONDON, May 18th.

"Turkey has listened to the powers and stopped fighting."

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 18th.

"Edham Pasha, commanding the main Turkish army operating against the Greeks, has been ordered to cease hostilities. The report of the evacuation of Domokos by the Greeks is confirmed."

Ice Cream Soda, at Horne's Soda Fountain. All flavors. This will be our specialty this season.

MOTHER! There is no word so full of meaning and about which such tender and holy recollections cluster as that of "MOTHER"—she who watched over our helpless infancy and guided our first tottering step. Yet the life of every Expectant Mother is beset with danger and all effort should be made to avoid it.

Mother's Friend so assists nature in the change taking place that the Expectant Mother is enabled to look forward without dread, suffering or gloomy forebodings, to the hour when she experiences the joy of **Motherhood.** Its use insures safety to the lives of both Mother and Child, and she is found stronger after than before confinement—in short, it "makes Childbirth natural and easy," as so many have said. Don't be persuaded to use anything but

MOTHER'S FRIEND

"My wife suffered more in ten minutes with either of her other two children than she did altogether with her last, having previously used four bottles of 'Mother's Friend.' It is a blessing to any one expecting to become a MOTHER," says a customer. HENDERSON DALE, Carmi, Illinois.

Of Druggists at $1.00, or sent by mail on receipt of price. Write for book containing testimonials and valuable information for all Mothers, free.

The Bradfield Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Aldermanic Committees.

The following are the municipal committees for the ensuing year:

Laws and Ordinances—The Mayor, J. G. Hollingsworth, A. A. McKethan, J. F. Johnson, D. A. McMillan.

Market House and Flour Ware House—R. L. Holland, C. B. McMillan, B. R. Taylor, A. A. McKethan, L. Huske.

Fire—A. A. McKethan, J. A. Pemberton, J. B. Underwood, C. B. McMillan, W. S. Maultsby.

Railroad—C. B. McMillan, B. R. Taylor, W. S. Maultsby, J. F. Johnson, J. W. Johnson.

Police—The Mayor, J. A. Pemberton, R. L. Holland, D. A. McMillan, J. B. Underwood.

Cemetery—J. W. Johnson, D. A. McMillan, T. T. Wright, J. G. Hollingsworth, E. J. Kennedy.

Lights—J. A. Pemberton, B. R. Taylor, D. A. McMillan, T. T. Wright, L. Huske.

Streets—B. R. Taylor, C. B. McMillan, W. S. Maultsby, J. A. Pemberton, J. G. Hollingsworth, L. Huske, J. W. Johnson.

Water—L. Huske, D. A. McMillan, J. B. Underwood, A. A. McKethan, E. J. Kennedy.

Finance—The Mayor, J. A. Pemberton, A. A. McKethan, B. R. Taylor, C. B. McMillan.

Bridges—A. A. McKethan, E. J. Kennedy, T. T. Wright, R. L. Holland, J. F. Johnson.

The same old milk-shakes, limades, etc, at Horne's Soda Fountain.

In the report of the successful funding of the county's debt in yesterday's OBSERVER, the name of Judge Buxton, one of its most important members, was left out of the list of the Funding Committee.

A Delightful Reception.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Slocomb gave a reception at their residence on Dick street Tuesday night in honor of Miss Mary Ferebee, the charming friend and schoolmate of their daughter, Miss Lillian Slocomb.

It was a most delightful party, and one of the leading social events since the Lenten season.

The unsurpassed hospitality of the host and hostess made the large number of young ladies and gentlemen present feel thoroughly at home and loath to leave when the wee hours were chiming

A BIT OF HISTORY COME TO LIGHT.

(From the Charlotte Observer, May 15.)

MR. E. J. HALE CORRECTS.

He Explains That It Was Not Because He Did Not Think the Turkish Mission Good Enough That He Did Not Accept at Once, But Because It Was Incumbent to Consult Vance and Others.

Editor Charlotte Observer, Charlotte, N. C.,

DEAR SIR: My attention has been called to the subjoined extract from the Washington correspondence published in your issue of the 6th instant. Referring to the appointment of Professor Alexander as minister to Greece, four years ago, your correspondent says:

"Mr. Alexander was fortunate in belonging to the same Greek letter fraternity to which Secretary Gresham belonged, and in being backed by Harvard College. One of those strange accidents which men call destiny caused his name to be presented the very day on which Mr. Cleveland was deliberating about sending Mr. Hale to Constantinople as Turkish minister. A visit to the White House, on the part of Senator Ransom and Dr. George Winston, then President of the North Carolina University, decided the matter in favor of Mr. Alexander and the Greek mission. If Mr. Hale had decided promptly, a few days earlier, that the Turkish mission was good enough for him, he would have had it and would have been there now. There is no doubt about this. One of the surest factors in success is seizing an opportunity at once."

Your correspondent imputes to me a motive which did not exist. It is true that the Turkish mission was tendered to me in consequence of services rendered and influences that came from outside of North Carolina. But I had sought (and practically obtained) the endorsement of the State for a position which would have entailed a debit against the State's quota of but half that which the Turkish mission involved. I was very far from regarding the latter as not good enough for me or, as for that, the Russian mission for which Mr. Gresham afterwards sent my name up. I desired to accept it, and so told Mr. Gresham and Mr. Quincy. I could not, however, without dishonor, have taken the place without first submitting the matter to Senator Vance and other home backers; and for this I received Mr. Quincy's and Mr. Gresham's consent. I am not responsible for the use which may meanwhile have been made of the news of the tender that drifted to their ears by the few who preferred that the State should lose rather than that I should win.

There was very likely a good deal of "destiny" in the curious course of subsequent events, but not much of "accident," I think, intervened before Senator Vance had hastened to report his acceptance for me.

Respectfully yours,
E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, N. C., May 13, 1897.

SEVENTY-FIRST ITEMS.

SEVENTY FIRST, May 19, 1897.

Messrs. J. H. Currie J. D. Gillis, D. A. Blue and A. Carmichael are in Wilmington this week.

Miss Jennie McArthur and Mr. Nathaniel McArthur are attending commencement at Lumber Bridge to-day.

The contract for rebuilding the bridge on the Central Plank Road recently washed away by the breaking of Mr. Currie's dam, has been given to Messrs. D. G. Blue and D. Shaw. They hope to have the bridge completed within a week.

It is just possible that 71st may have a railroad in the not-very-far-off-future. A Mr. Sharon, of Aberdeen, is spending several days in this section looking at timber, etc, with a view to establishing a railroad on the route taken by the tramroad, running from Glenoho to Hope Mills. If that "right of way" can be secured, Mr. Sharon proposes to extend the road to connect with Mr. Blue's road at Buffalo or Endon. We hope that this possibility may become a reality, and that some share of prosperity to our citizens may follow, so that our sand hills may be made to blossom as a rose—the rose of Sharon, at that.

Of those of our people who have been sick, but are now somewhat better, we note: Mrs. A. D. McGill, Miss Annie Buie, Miss Mag Currie and Mr. W. J. Gillis.

Miss May Gillis, Mr. Malcolm McInnis and Mr. Walter Townsend, who have been attending school at Parkton, are at home for their vacation.

Mr. Alex. Lindsay visited at Southern Pines several days ago.

To the enlarged Daily, most cordial greeting; may its circulation be wide, and its size never grow less.

SCOTCH LASSIE.

JUST try a 10c. box of Cascarets, the finest liver and bowel regulator ever made

Crescent

Our 1897 wheels are stronger handsomer easier running than ever before—the prices are right

WESTERN WHEEL WORKS
CHICAGO—NEW YORK
Catalogue free Agents everywhere

Bicycles.

To Lumber Bridge Commencement.

The following young ladies and gentlemen left yesterday afternoon for Lumber Bridge to attend the commencement: Misses Bert Watson, Eliza Robinson, Martha Brown, Katie Utley; and Messrs. J. Vance McGougan, J. R. Boyd, and W. G. Moore.

CASCARETS stimulate liver, kidney and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe—10c.

The Tariff Bill Side Tracked.

A Washington special over Cuthbert & Co.'s private wire at 3 p. m. this afternoon says:

"An ugly feeling is developing in the Senate over the Cuban matter and the friends of Cuba will prevent adjournment on Thursday, if possible, in order to force a vote.

Senator Morgan is now speaking on the Cuban resolution."

LATER.—"Senate has just voted to adjourn from tomorrow until Monday when the resolution will be again taken up. This will side-track the tariff bill."

WHEN bilious or costive, eat a Cascaret candy cathartic, cure guaranteed 10c. 25c.

Exodus of Negro Boys.

If the exodus of young colored men continues at the rate of the past three nights, there will soon be none left.

Sunday night 11 colored boys took their flight on the North bound Vestibule; Monday night 7 followed suit, and last night 9 completes a total of 27 in three days. They rode on top of the cars, climbing up over the storm doors.

The men do not have all this fun alone, for Sunday night a colored woman named Berta Bray attempted to go with the party, but she was caught as she was mounting to the top of the car and put off the train.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away

If you want to quit tobacco using easily and forever, be made well, strong, magnetic, full of new life and vigor, take No To-Bac, the wonder-worker that makes weak men strong. Many gain ten pounds in ten days. Over 400,000 cured. Buy No-To-Bac from your own druggist, who will guarantee a cure. Booklet and sample mailed free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York. Sold by B. E. Sedberry & Sons.

LATEST NEWS.

The governor offers $50 reward for the detection of the persons who assassinated J. T. Baker at Dudley.——The state board of pharmacy grants licenses to nine applicants. ——An offer of 25 cents per acre is made for 500 acres of swamp lands in eastern Carolina which are entirely covered by water. ——The conference of southern manufacturers of cotton yarn in session in Charlotte decide on a reduction of 25 per cent. in yarns below 20's, beginning June 15th; a permanent organization was effected. ——A white man is found in the road near Reidsville, N. C., with his throat cut; two white men, he wrote, (not being able to talk), had attacked him and when they found he had no money, had cut his throat. ——At Chicago Judge Gibbons decides the American Tobacco Company to be an illegal corporation and prohibits it doing business in the state of Illinois. ——In Philadelphia the statue of Washington was unveiled Saturday; it was a present to the city from the Society of the Cincinnati; President McKinley, the vice president and many members of the cabinet were present. ——Turkey tells the allied powers that she is in no hurry to make peace with Greece and the assumption of independence by the sultan startles the powers. ——Turkey demands 16,000,000 pounds (Turkish) as indemnity of Greece.

The senate confirms the nomination of J. W. Long to be postmaster at Statesville. ——Bishop Cheshire leaves for London. ——The trial of the indictment of the tobacco trust officials will be begun in New York the first Monday in June. ——Congressman Cochran introduces an amendment to the constitution providing for an income tax. ——At a late hour Monday night press bulletins announced a disastrous fire raging in Nashville, Tenn. ——Turkey makes formal reply to the proposal of the powers for an armistice; she declines to agree to one unless Greece cedes Thessaly to her and pays her 10,000,000 pounds; the foreign ambassadors met Sunday to consider the matter; the porte's answer is considered to raise a very grave issue. ——Turkey's demands on Greece are ridiculed by the British public. ——The princess of Wales fund for food for the poor of London during jubilee week has received an anonymous subscription of £25,000.

The internal revenue collections for April were $11,384,539, a decrease of of $96,705 as compared with April, 1896; for the last ten months the receipts were $122,350,404, an increase over the same time last year of $69,082. ——The Western Passenger Association is having difficulty in getting some of the big roads into the association; the freight agreement has not cured the demoralization in rates it was expected it would. ——Two parties are preparing to ascend Mt. St. Elias, one starting from Rome and the other under countenance of our government. ——The Ohio democratic state convention will be held June 29th. ——A man named VanAken attempted to assassinate ex-Senator McPherson in New York. ——Turkey suddenly changes front and agrees to an armistice; this follows a request made by Russia and news from Sophia that mobilization of the Bulgarian army had been ordered.

Take JOHNSON'S CHILL & FEVER TONIC.

For Sale.

A gentle, thoroughbred HORSE, and BUGGY, may be bought cheap for cash Apply to

MRS. JOSIE GRADY,
Fayetteville.

STRAYED.

A small pig, about 2 months old. White, brown and black spotted with large black spot on the side of his neck. Owner can get him by paying for this advertisement and the feeding of the pig.

EASTER COX.

Notice.

J. T. Winburn has returned from a business trip and is ready to serve his customers in the photographer's line.

IN THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Disbursing Officer Glad to Recommend Paine's Celery Compound.

No department at Washington just now so absorbs the attention of the people as the splendidly-growing, formidable navy. It is not to the gold laced Annapolis graduates that the brunt of the responsible work falls, but to the able Department officials of whom disbursing Officer F. H. Stickney is one. A letter from him says:

"Having taken Paine's celery compound for the last few weeks, I have found it a perfect spring remedy, and been much benefitted by it."

Spring is the decisive time in the life of every person out of health. It is an assured fact that stubborn disorders become quickly curable in the spring. This is especially true of such persistent troubles as rheumatism, neuralgia and obstinate kidney diseases.

No one, sick or well, can afford to "try" uncertain remedies in spring, or any other time.

The dishonesty of many self-named spring remedies becomes startlingly apparent when their results are compared with the results obtained from this accurate, scientific preparation, Paine's celery compound. The general practice among careful people of purifying the blood and toning up the nerves in the spring has tempted scores of incompetent persons, schemers and clerks, with only a dangerous smattering of medical knowledge, to venture to concoct so-called spring remedies.

In sharp contrast with these risky preparations is the one valuable spring remedy worthy the name in the estimation of competent persons and medical authorities Paine's celery compound.

This widely praised and widely prized remedy really does make people well. It is as far removed, in the minds of judicious men and women, from all other remedies purporting to accomplish equal results, as the north is from the south. Clear-headed professional men, business men and the great body of hard working brain workers all over the country believe heartily, and with good reason, in Paine's celery compound.

Paine's celery compound gets its staunchest endorsement from physicians and scientific men who were led to verify its claims because of its discoverer, the distinguished Dartmouth college professor, Edward E. Phelps, M. D., L. L. D.

Nothing will pull a tired-out, nervous "run-down" man or woman out of the quagmire of sinking health so promptly and firmly as Paine's celery compound.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKETS.

COTTON.

Good Middling,	7
Middling,	7½
Tinges and Stains, Market—firm.	firm

NAVAL STORES.

Spirits,	24
Common Rosin,	100-1 10
Virgin,	2 10
Yellow Dip,	1 60

PRODUCE

Extra Flour—sack,	$200@ 230
Family Flour—sack,	3 00@ 325
Hides—dry—per lb.	5@8
" —green—per lb.	@3½
Wool—washed	6@20
Bacon—hog round per lb—	6@6½
" —ham	10½@12
" —sides	7½@8
" —shoulders	5½@6
Oats—32 lbs per bushel	35@45
Peas—clay	55@60
" —mixed	65
Meal—bolted—44 lbs per bushel	45@55
" —unbolted—48 lbs per bushel	50@50
Corn—old—56 lbs per bushel	50
Onions—select—per bushel	60@60
Lard—N. C.	7½
Tallow	2½@4½
Ducks	15@18
Hens—per head	25
Spring chickens	10 a 18
Roosters—per head	15 a 20
Turkeys—per lb	8½ a 9
Guineas	15
Geese	25 a 30
Butter—choice yellow	12 a 15
Honey—strained—per lb	9 a 10
" —comb—per lb	8 a 10
Eggs—hen—	16
Feathers—new	35 a 40

Pork quite plentiful on our market 4½a5
Peas scarce and in demand at quotation.

CHURNS,

Fruit Jars, Pitchers, Crocks, etc. Bowls,

Flower Pots a Specialty.

We are Manufacturers and our prices are the lowest.

— Give us a trial. —

POE & CO.,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

— THE —

Bank of Fayetteville,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

Does a General Banking Business,

RECEIVES DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK.

Collects Notes and Drafts

Payable here and at all Banking Points in North Carolina,

AT REASONABLE CHARGES,

and remits promptly for all collections.

Capital Stock, - - - - $250,000.00.

☞No deposits received on interest.

H. W. LILLY, President,
A. A. McKETHAN, Vice Pres't,
J. C. HAIGH, JR., Cashier
Fayetteville, N. C.

Bondholders Notice.

Holders of bonds of the County of Cumberland, issued under the act of 1874 75, known as rail-road bonds, are hereby notified to present the same for payment at the Bank of Fayetteville on and after June 1, 1897. All interest will cease after that date.

A. H. SLOCOMB,
Chairman Sinking Fund Commission.
May 15, 1897.

Take JOHNSON'S CHILL & FEVER TONIC.

THOMPSON & FIX
— SELL —
COFFINS AND CASKETS
— AT —
HARD TIME PRICES.

Why pay more for no better goods We will treat you WHITE.
THOMPSON & FIX,
Experienced Undertakers,
Nimocks Bldg., Fayetteville, N. C.

THE FINEST LOT OF
COOKING STOVES
Ever in Fayetteville.

We have just received a car load of

Buck's Celebrated Stoves.

They are beauties. Call and see them. Sold on Instalment plan or for cash.

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUE.

Administrators Notice.

Having this day qualified as administrator upon the estate of Mrs. Mary H. Robinson, all persons are hereby notified to present their claims within one year from this date. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate settlement.

H. McD. ROBINSON,
4-6-97 Administrator.

Administrators' Notice.

Having this day qualified as administrators upon the estate of the late Kelly Sessoms, notice is hereby given to all creditors to present their claims on or before April 29, 1898, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. Parties indebted to said estate will please pay up without delay.

April 26, 1897.

ALEX. SESSOMS,
JEFF. D. SESSOMS,
Administrators of Kelly Sessoms.
C. W. BROADFOOT, Att'y.

THE ÆTNA

Is the Strongest American Fire Insurance Co.

Has been doing business continuously since 1819.

Her Reputation is the best to-day.

Over Ten Million Dollars Assets.

Take out a policy on your property.

B. R. HUSKE, Agent

Notice!

A special meeting of the Board of County Commissioners will be held on Tuesday, May 25th, at 12 o'clock noon, to take necessary action in regard to County bonds.

S. H. COTTON,
Chairman Board County Com'rs.

Beaver Creek and Bluff Mills,

H. W. Lilly, President,
OFFICE FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
Manufacturers of "Lake George" AA 44 Sheeting, Cotton Yarn.

Papers For Sale.

Old papers for sale at the OBSERVER OFFICE at 15 cents per hundred.

Take JOHNSON'S CHILL & FEVER TONIC.

The Firemens' Festival.

The festival at the Engine House Friday night for the benefit of the firemens' fund was a far greater success than anticipated. Before 11 o'clock ice cream, cake and, in fact, everything for sale had been disposed of and crowds of people were unable to obtain anything at all.

The voting for the two prettiest girls present was the chief event with the young people and proved very exciting.

Out of all the pretty young ladies present, and they were all pretty, the following young ladies received the highest votes, Misses Mabel Elliott and Bessie Underwood being the prize winners.

Miss Mabel Elliott 74, Miss Bessie Underwood 60, Miss Janie McKethan 22, Miss Bessie McNeill 21, Miss Ellen Underwood 20, Miss Bert Watson 14. Fifteen or twenty other young ladies were voted for and recived several votes apiece.

The State Dental Society to Meet Here.

The State Dental Society will meet in this city the first Wednesday in May 1898. This was brought about by the heroic work of Dr. T. M. Hunter at the annual meeting in Charlotte Thursday. It will be the first time that the North Carolina Dental Association has met in Fayetteville during its 24 years of existence

Dr. E. L. Hunter resigned from the Board of Dental Examiners, and his son, Dr. T. M. Hunter, was elected in his place.

Dr. E. L. Hunter was appointed supervisor of clinics for next year.

This is an important body of professional men, and Fayetteville will, without doubt, give them a hearty reception next year.

A Big Catch of Fish.

Mr. W. M. Lockamy and several others went 10 miles up the Cape Fear fishing Tuesday. In one day and night they caught between 40 and 50 large perch and 125 bunches of cat fish. They camped out Tuesday night, and but for snakes they would have had a pleasant time. Mr. Lockamy says that he saw at least five hundred snakes, many of them four and five feet long and as big as his leg. That going up the river, and when near the bank, snakes would drop from the willow trees into the boat, and it would require a big fight to get rid of them.

Death of Miss Callie Reid French.

A telegram was received here at noon Thursday from Wilmington announcing the death of Miss Callie Reid French, at ten o'clock this morning at the home of her father, Mr. William R. French. Miss French was well known and very popular in Fayetteville, having visited here on several occasions, and her untimely death will cause much sadness.

The deceased young lady was related to the Huske and Strange families of this city.

Commencement Exercises.

The Fifth Annual Commencement Exercises of the State Normal and Industrial College, at Greensboro, will take place Tuesday and Wednesday, May 18th and 19th.

The closing exercises of the South River Baptist Institute will be held at Autryville, Tuesday, May 20th. The annual address will be delivered by Rev. J. A. Smith. The Marshals are F. H. Smith, J. R. White and F. J. Bullock.

School Census-144 Schools.

Register of Deeds was busy Thursday sending out to the different school districts blank census reports. These are to be filled out with the number of pupils at each school, their average age, etc., and returnable by July 1st. There are 144 schools, white and colored, in Cumberland County.

Court Notes.

In the suit of John Hatwood against the city of Faye-teville, the jury returned a verdict in favor of the defendant.

A Tribute to Dr. Nash by the Teachers' Institute.

The following resolutions were tendered the Rev. Dr. L. L. Nash by the Teachers' Institute of Cumberland county, N. C.:

WHEREAS, We have been so ably addressed and instructed by one so interested in the cause of education, and,

Whereas, We recognize him as being one of the brightest inspired lights now carrying the banner of Christ, we feel that his highest ambition is to advance the Redeemer's Kingdom by raising fallen humanity; and,

Whereas, We feel that we have drunk from his fountain of knowledge as from that of Prof. M. C. S. Noble, and feel that our minds have been refreshed, strengthened, and had new aspirations implanted; therefore be it

Resolved. That we tender him a vote of sincere thanks as a token of our gratitude and appreciation. And it is farther

Resolved. That a copy of these resolutions be published in the FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

H. M. WILLIAMS,
EMMA J. COUNCIL,
L. E. FAIRLEY.

We will present absolutely free a new 1897 bicycle (either ladies' or gents') in exchange for a favor we wish attended to in Fayetteville, also another for attending to same in adjoining townships. No agency or selling business. We prefer those acquainted with many young people now studying music. For full particulars write, The Columbia Musical Ass'n., 216 218 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Why will you buy bitter nauseating tonic when **GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC** is as pleasant as Lemon Syrup Your druggist is authorized to refund the money in every case where it fails to cure Price, 50 cents.

Guaranteed and for sale by B. E. Sedberry & Sons.

Cramps, Colic, Colds,

Croup, Coughs, Tooth-ache,

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and all BOWEL COMPLAINTS.
A Sure, Safe, Quick Cure for these troubles is

Pain Killer.
(PERRY DAVIS')
Used Internally and Externally.
Two Sizes, 25c. and 50c. bottles.

A Woman Shoots Her Husband.

Eliza White, colored, shot her husband about 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon, at their house near Burns' still, with a breech-loading gun, the entire charge entering his right breast. Dr. McGougan, who was immediately summoned, found White in a dangerous condition, and, though he was unable to extract any of the shots, he dressed the wound and left the man resting fairly comfortable. White told the Doctor that he and his wife were playing with the gun, when it accidentally exploded. A sheriff's officer who appeared soon afterwards was inclined to disbelieve this story, but made no arrests, saying that he would await developments and probably present the case to the Grand Jury. The officer based his assumption of foul play on the fact that White ran from his wife into an adjoining room and had just closed the door after him, when the woman fired through the thin pine panel. The barrel of the gun must have been placed near the door, for the hole where the shot went through is about the size of the barrel of the weapon.

Burial of Mr. Brandt.

The funeral services over the late Mr. George Brandt were held at the residence on Haymount, Wednesday afternoon, and were conducted by Revs. A. J. McKelway and H. T. Graham, pastors of the Presbyterian Church. The remains were then taken to Cross Creek Cemetery and, in the presence of a large assembly of friends, laid at rest, the grave being covered with numerous and handsome floral tributes. The following were the pall bearers:

J. C. Vann, Geo. M. Rose, R. W. Bidgood, A. A. McKethan, Walter Watson and A. B. Williams. Honorary, J. B. Starr, C. W. Broadfoot.

Grand Jury Report.

To his Honor Thos. H. Sutton of the First Criminal Circuit, the Grand Jury of the May Term, 1897, would respectfully report:

We have passed upon 48 bills of indictment and have found 37 true bills and 4 not true bills and 4 continued for want of witnesses; we have made 15 presentments; we have examined the jail and found it kept in good order with the exception of the furnace in the kitchen which we find needs immediate work upon, the floor surrounding it being covered with water which has leaked from the water pipes and the drainage being insufficient there is no way for it to escape and in the present condition we consider it damaging to the property.

There are 26 prisoners in jail at present and we find them properly cared for, all express themselves as well looked after and fed.

Our committee visited the Home for the Aged and Infirm and report that they find the inmates comfortably situated, they being well clothed and fed. The sanitary condition of the house in which the insane are kept our committee report is not good. The condition is such that the persons confined therin suffer very much. We would recommend that it be fixed at once. We have examined the Court House and the different offices therein and find them kept in good order.

J. A. STEELE,
Foreman.

One Fare for the Round Trip.

The following letter informs us indirectly that every man at Biltmore is interested in the Dairymen's Meeting at Asheville on the evening of May 20th and the visit of the N. C. State Dairymen to Biltmore on the 21st.

BILTMORE, N. C., May 7th, 1897.

Mr. F. E. Emery, Agr. Exp Station, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—"In the absence of Mr. Weston in the North, I write to tell you that we have this day received information from the Southern Railway Company that they will allow us a rate of one fare for the round trip to the meeting at Asheville on the 20th of May upon the proper presentation of certificate from the Secretary at the Ticket Office in Asheville for the return trip. I thought it was important that you know this as early as possible and I hasten to write you in order that you may make it as public as possible.

Yours truly,
CHAS. E. ROBINSON,
Stenographer."

Danger in Beef and Milk

Raleigh correspondent Charlotte Observer.)

At the State experiment farm this week 8 cows have been killed, of the tuberculosis-infected herd. The advanced cases were first killed while Dr. Melvin, the expert from the United States Agricultural Department, was here. He made post mortems. In two of the cows killed no trace of the disease was found and they were passed and the meat sold. Some of the cows (four) were killed though Dr. Melvin suggested that they be kept a month and a second examination be made with tests, before they were condemned. All the infected cows were buried deep in lime. Prof. Emery, of the experiment farm, said this morning: "There is probably not a herd of cattle in the State which is without tuberculosis. It is important to induce dairymen to make voluntary tests. The danger from this herd was to customers alone. As soon as the presence of the disease was found no milk was sold save Pasteurized cream.

Tutt's Pills

Cure All Liver Ills.

ARE YOU **BANKRUPT** in health, constitution undermined by extravagance in eating, by disregarding the laws of nature, or physical capital all gone, if so,

NEVER DESPAIR

Tutt's Liver Pills will cure you. For sick headache, dyspepsia, sour stomach, malaria, torpid liver, constipation, biliousness and all kindred diseases.

Tutt's Liver Pills
an absolute cure.

Cancer Of the Face.

Mrs. Laura E. Mims, of Dawson, Ga., says: "A small pimple of a strawberry color appeared on my cheek; it soon began to grow rapidly, notwithstanding all efforts to check it. My eye became terribly inflamed, and was so swollen that for quite a while I could not see. The doctors said I had Cancer of the most malignant type, and after exhausting their efforts without doing me any good, they gave up the case as hopeless. When informed that my father had died from the same disease, they said I must die, as hereditary Cancer was incurable.

"At this crisis, I was advised to try S.S.S., and in a short while the Cancer began to discharge and continued to do so for three months, then it began to heal. I continued the medicine a while longer until the Cancer disappeared entirely. This was several years ago and there has been no return of the disease."

A Real Blood Remedy.

Cancer is a blood disease, and only a blood remedy will cure it. S. S. S. (*guaranteed purely vegetable*) is a real blood remedy, and never fails to permanently cure Cancer, Scrofula, Eczema, Rheumatism or any other disease of the blood. Send for our books on Cancer and Blood Diseases, mailed free to any address. Swift Specific Co. Atlanta, Ga.

SSS

The Filter Completed

The filter which was installed by the Fayetteville Water, Light and Power Company on Haymount is located on the east side of the stand-pipe in a frame building about 15x25 feet with an iron roof. The filter proper consists of a steel shell 16 feet long and 5 feet in diameter; thoroughly braced and calculated for a resistence of 250 pounds per square inch. Inside of the shell are strainers made of 10 inch brass tubes with eight slots to the inch and each slot about one inch and one-quarter long, or about 75 slots to the running inch of the tube. There are between 15,000 and 20,000 slots in each tube; and each running foot of the tube is estimated to allow sufficient seepage of water to feed the full capacity of a 10 inch pipe. The idea in having such large filtration area being to preclude any possible loss of pressure for fire purposes through resistance in the filter.

The slots above mentioned are so peculiarly cut that they are beveled on the inside of the pipe presenting a knife edge to the filtration bed, thus preventing any stoppage of the slots.

We neglected to say above that the water interstices or slots are so narrow that a sheet of writing paper will barely pass through one on edge, and if such a sheet is drawn quickly across such an interstice it will shear like a razor. This enables the use of very fine sand, charcoal, crushed quartz, etc., without any danger of the particles passing into the tubes.

The filter proper is filled with sand and other filtration material and the water passes out through the tubes and into the main.

By a system of large valves or gates the water is pumped directly to the stand pipe and thence to and through the filter. Thus, no water can reach the consumer without first passing through the filter. However, in case of accident or emergency it has been arranged so that the filter can be cut entirely out of the system as well as the stand pipe and the entire capacity of the pumps could be utilized directly on the main.

One of the most important problems to be considered in the construction of any filter is the efficient cleansing of the same. Our filter can be cleansed by opening and closing certain valves and gates and every particle of the filtration bed can be stirred up and thoroughly washed by the attrition of the various particles; a glass on the head of the filter indicating to the engineer when the filter bed is cleansed; whereupon the reversion of the gate again puts the filter in service.

The wash water from the filter is run into a well on the Company's land where it is taken up by the earth. The whole process of washing the filter bed can be completed in less than ten minutes.

Our State Board of Health stated, on the occasion of their late inspection of all the plants in the State that our supply was "apparently the best natural water supply in the State."

The company's General Manager informs us that the principal effort in designing the filter was to avoid loss of pressure at the fire hydrants, and that in this he was so successful that no difference whatever is apparent.

We unquestionably now have what we have so long claimed, the best public water supply in North Carolina as well as the best Fire protection in the State.

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Cures Fever In One Day.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

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LATEST NEWS.

J. E. Boyd is to be appointed an assistant attorney general.——The grand lodge of Odd Fellows, in session at Charlotte, yesterday elected officers for the ensuing year; Raleigh was selected as the next place of meeting ——Typhon III won the Kentucky Derby. ——The senate foreign relations committeee will report adversely the resolution of symathy with Greece. ——Senator Gallinger introduces an amendment to the tariff bill to prohibit the importation of goods the product of convict labor. ——Five hundred and fifty young women from Ireland arrived in New York on one steamer. ——The body of a man in a metallic coffin was taken from the Grand Central depot at New York to the morgue; no one knew any thing about the corpse. ——The Richmond Bar Association takes steps to secure for preservation the residence of the late Chief Justice Marshall. ——The convention of chiefs of police is in session in Pittsburg; they favor the Bertillon system.

The nomination of H. P. Cheatham has been confirmed by the senate.——The Episcopal convention of North Carolina decides that a residence of six months in the state is necessary to give a vote for a bishop; the convention will put a canvasser in the field for the Thompson orphanage. ——The disocesan council of King's Daughters mee's in Raleigh to day. ——Senator Tillman stirred up the senate yesterday by calling attention to charges that while the tariff bill was before the senate committee senators were dealing in sugar trust stocks, and demanding an investigation. ——There was a violent outbreak of Cuban sentiment about the national capitol yesterday when it leaked out that the result of investigation of consular reports from Cuba, heretofore kept secret in the state department, by a sub committee of the senate foreign relations committee, disclosed the fact that the condition of affairs in Cuba were worse even than the newspaper reports made them. ——The Spanish claim to have captured the last stronghold of the insurgents in the Philippine island.

The Episcopal Convention of North Carolina decides that women cannot vote on parochial matters. ——The Brotherhood of St. Andrew of the Carolinas is holding its second annual convention in Raleigh. ——Exports of corn continue large; Atlantic exports of wheat have increased. ——Evert on R. Chapman will surrender himself to the District of Columbia authorities Monday and will at once begin his term of imprisonment in jail. ——The westbound Southern Pacific express train is held up in Texas; two safes in the express car are blown open and about $10,000 secured. ——The president has had cablegrams sent to every consul in Cuba calling for a report by cable of the condition of affairs in his section. ——The Spanish minister, on hearing of this went to the state department and had a long conference with Secretary Sherman. ——Ex Senator Coke, of Texas, is dead. ——Ex-Congressman Mallory is elected senator by the Florida legislature.——The Greeks are making desperate efforts against the Turks in Epirus, and Friday were successful in three attacks.

Take JOHNSON'S CHILL & FEVER TONIC.

Literary Notes

FOUR FAMOUS CHARACTERS IN FICTION.

Charles Dana Gibson has made a great hit with his Dickens illustrations in *The Ladies' Home Journal*. In the June number we have a rare opportunity of seeing what a great illustrator can do in one picture with four famous characters in fiction. Mr. Gibson presents Mr. and Mrs. Micawber, David Copperfield and Traddles. The long, quaint curls of Mrs. Micawber, and the characteristic of her gloved hands as she "lays the case" before David Copperfield, have been admirably caught by the artist. Mr. Micawber, self-poised and satisfied, wears a calm judicial expression as he balances his glass in his hand.

WHEN JOHN WESLEY WAS IN AMERICA.

Few people know that John Wesley was ever in America. Few know that it was he, and not Robert Raikes, who established the first Sunday-school in the world. It was John Wesley who preached the first Methodist sermon delivered in the United States. In *The Ladies' Home Journal* for June Rev. W. J. Scott will tell in the "Great Personal Events" series the story of "When John Wesley Preached in Georgia," which is said to be one of the most interesting narratives in this most successful series.

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S. S. PAWNEE..... Tuesday, May 11
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A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS / CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

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Pumpkin Seed -
Alx. Senna -
Rochelle Salts -
Anise Seed -
Peppermint
Bi Carbonate Soda -
Worm Seed -
Clarified Sugar -
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A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

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The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. is on every wrapper.

W. J. Bryan's Book

All who are interested in furthering the sale of ***Hon. W. J. Bryan's new book*** should correspond immediately with the publishers. The work will contain

An account of his campaign tour . . .
His biography, written by his wife . .
His most important speeches . . . .
The results of the campaign of 1896.
A review of the political situation . .

AGENTS WANTED

Mr. Bryan has announced his intention of devoting one-half of all royalties to furthering the cause of bimetallism. There are already indications of an enormous sale. Address

W. B. CONKEY COMPANY, Publishers,
341-351 [illegible] CHICAGO.

ONLY $40 With Coupon

No. 120 TOP BUGGY

BUY DIRECT OF MANUFACTURERS.
BUGGIES, ROAD WAGONS, SURREYS **VEHICLES** and HARNESS
Shipped anywhere to anyone at WHOLESALE PRICES.

ONE OF OUR EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
READ DESCRIPTION CAREFULLY

PIANO or CORNING BODY, END or BREWSTER SPRING, 3 or 4 bow LEATHER QUARTER Top, Patent side fasteners, head lining of best wool dye cloth, best seams and closed dusters in quarters, SPRING BACK, cloth or fancy leather trimming cushions, Sarven wheels, with 1¼ inch, ⅝ in. tread, 14-16 in. double coil steel, sweedged and fantail bed, 4 and 5 leaf full length springs of best quality. Body is 23½ in. wide by 52 in. long, made of best surfaced ash frame and poplar panels, thoroughly glued, screwed and plugged. Double reach full length. All forgings, clips, bolts, etc., made of best Norway iron. Painting and first-class throughout. Bodies painted a rich black, gears Brewster green, pinstriped, hand-somely striped. Each buggy complete with shafts, leather dash, carpet anti-rattlers, etc. A written warranty with each buggy.

$45.00 is our SPECIAL WHOLESALE FELIX for this buggy. Never before sold for less, but to introduce our goods in each locality we have decided to make a special cash offer, giving every reader of this paper an opportunity to get a strictly first-class $75.00 buggy at the lowest price ever offered. On receipt of $40.00 and coupon we will ship this handsome buggy, securely packed and crated and delivered on board cars. Do not miss this opportunity to get a thoroughly High Grade Up-to-Date buggy at the lowest price ever offered. Remember we do not offer it as a "cheap buggy," but as a strictly high-grade vehicle. If you want a cheaper buggy or some other style, write for our large illustrated catalogue showing 400 different styles of Vehicles, Harness etc. We can sell you a top buggy as low as $32.00, better ones $50.00 and upwards. Money refunded if not as represented after arrival and examination. Coupon must positively accompany the order to obtain this special price.

Coupon No. 1553
GOOD FOR
$5.00
If sent with Order for
No. 120 Top Buggy
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This Elegant Road Wagon WITH COUPON $25.00

No. 345 ROAD WAGON

ROAD WAGONS—We have all styles, but this one is the most popular. Any dealer will ask you $45.00 for it. Our wholesale price is $30.00. Send us **$25.00** and coupon and it is yours. Guaranteed to be made of selected material thoroughly seasoned, best end or side springs, Sarven patent wheels, cloth or Evan's leather trimmings, double reach ironed full length, 15-16 in. drop axles, patent leather dash, painting body black, gear Brewster green or carmine nicely striped, and finely finished throughout. A written warranty with each wagon and money refunded if not as represented. Order at once. Prices will be higher next season. Address (in full),

CASH BUYERS' UNION,
158 W. Van Buren St. Bx. 1553, Chicago, Ill.

Indestructible "Maywood" BICYCLE.

THIS $75.00 COMPLETE BICYCLE **$35** WITH COUPON.

PATENTS Feb. 24, 1891 Oct. 3, 1893 Jan. 21, 1896
Oct 17 1893 Jan 1, 1895 Others Pending

The strongest and handsomest bicycle ever made. Adapted for all kinds of road[illegible] of material that is *solid, tough and wiry*; simple in construction [illegible] of as few parts; is of such wiry construction that its parts [illegible] to be strong; so simple that its adjusting parts serve as its connecting parts; a one-piece [illegible] always ready to give reliable and rapid transportation. Double diamond, guaranteed for three years. Made of ⅞-inch cold [illegible] strongest metal for its weight known; joined together with [illegible] in such a manner that it is impossible to break or any part work [illegible] without [illegible] and durability; the greatest combination of ingenuity [illegible] known, to build a frame without brazed joints and tubing, as you know [illegible] you break and fracture at brazen joints, and tubes when they are buckled [illegible] 2-inch; warranted wood rims, piano wire tangent spokes [illegible] Large hard pattern. TIRES—"Arlington" Hose pipe or Morgan [illegible] Repair, or some other first-class pneumatic tire. BEARINGS—Ball [illegible] wheels, crank axle, steering head and pedals. CUPS AND [illegible] tool steel, carefully tempered and hardened. CHAINS—High grade [illegible] adjustment. CRANKS—our celebrated one-piece crank, fully pro[illegible] pins. REACH—Shortest, 21 inches; longest, 37 inches. GEARS—[illegible] adjustable; fork crown made from gun-barrel steel. HANDLE [illegible] adjustable; easily adjusted to any position desired; ram's horn [illegible] P. & F., Gilliam, or some other first-class make. PEDALS—[illegible] FINISH—Enameled in black, with all bright parts [illegible] cranks, etc., 27 to 31 pounds.

Special Factory Introductory Price. Never before sold [illegible] introduces the "Maywood" Bicycle, we [illegible] agree to sell one upon the following special [illegible] to get a first-class wheel at the [illegible] offered. On receipt of $35.00 and coupon [illegible] the above Bicycle, securely crated, [illegible] delivery. Money refunded if not as represented [illegible] arrival and examination. We will ship [illegible] examination. Cash must accompany order [illegible] bicycle complete with tool bag, pump, wrench and oiler. Weight, according to size, 35 to 40 pounds. Order at once. Prices will be higher next season. Address (in full),

Coupon No. 1553
GOOD FOR
$5.00
IF SENT WITH ORDER FOR
No. 5 Maywood
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The Real Grant

New York World.]

The Grant memorial ceremonies have brought to light the remarkable fact that the popular interest in all that relates to Grant is deeper and wider spread now than at any former time. It seems as if in estimating great men, as in estimating great buildings or great events, it were necessary to stand at a certain distance to get the due proportion of their parts. Certain it is that the fame of Grant has increased with the years, like a growing tree, and is still increasing. He will always fill a prominent place in the nation's history.

And yet it was by the force of circumstances, rather than by compelling them, that Grant became a great man. His deficiencies were as noticeable as his abilities. The poverty which clouded his last years was the result of his ignorance of human nature and of the simplest principles of business. He was almost a failure at West Point, and quite a failure in the test of army life in time of peace, having barely escaped cashiering on account of his habits. He was a total failure as a farmer, as a real estate agent and as an office seeker, having been defeated as a candidate for the small office of county surveyor in St. Louis in the year before the war.

Truth can under no circumstances work injustice. In the case of Grant the most unfavorable truth that can be recorded against him can hardly detract from his claim to recognition and regard. He began his conquest of the rebellion by conquering himself—one of the hardest and noblest of victories. If his failures were many they were small, while his successes were great.

As Gen. Porter has aptly put it, "in trivial matters he was an ordinary man; in momentous affairs he towered as a giant." The failure in civil life was transmuted into success the moment the expert hand of the former adjutant took hold of the Illinois muster rolls. The conspicuous ability which was shown at Forts Henry and Donelson was the fulfilment of the promise given by the young lieutenant at Monterey. He revealed himself and became great when the opportunity presented itself.

The contradictions of Grant's career are paraleled by the contradictions of his personal character. The man who did not possess sufficient discrimination to evade contact with a whiskey ring agent or a Wall street swindler had a serenity of mind that was not only not shaken by adversity but that was unimpaired by the harder test of an almost imperial prosperity. His unflinching courage was matched by the personal purity of his mind and of his domestic life, and the General who records without emotion the orders for the slaughter of the Wilderness or of Petersburg was a model of family affection.

This nation will never make a hero of any one in whom the element of personal attractiveness is lacking, and the personality of Grant has been a prominent feature of the recent revival of interest in him. The permanency of his fame would seem to be established by the success with which he has met this test.

State Dairymen at Biltmore.

On invitation from the Managers of the Biltmore Farms, a meeting of the State Dairymens' Association will be held in Asheville at 3 p. m., on the evening of May 20th, 1897. Meeting will be held near the railroad station. Low rates will be secured for board and lodging. The following day will be spent by the members of the Association at Biltmore.

All who can go are invited to do so. All who go are invited to become members of this Association. Membership will not be refused to anyone who can not go to the meeting, but who will send in one dollar admission fee, and agree to abide by the laws of the Association. All new members will be presented with a copy of the First Annual Report. Payment of yearly dues will entitle members to the report for the year on which payment is made.

Dairying is gaining favor among North Carolina farmers, who one and all would like to inspect the foremost herd of cows and dairy business in the State. Come all who can and take counsel one with another, as to making solid progress in this branch of husbandry.

A pleasant trip is in prospect. A good meeting is assured, and if half the talent invited to speak respond there will be too many papers for one session and a portion of the day at Biltmore will be devoted to disposing of the program. It is expected that low rates of one and one third fare will be granted by the railroads.

FRANK E. EMERY,
Acting Secretary.

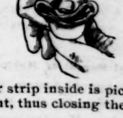
JOHNSON'S CHILL AND FEVER TONIC

Cures Fever In One Day.

A SIMPLE TIRE REPAIR.

Punctures in the well known Morgan & Wright tire are mended about as easily as a man would close a hole in his finger with a bit of court plaster. Inside of the inner tube of the tire lies a long strip of patching rubber, like this:

By injecting M. & W. quick-repair cement through the puncture into this inner tube, and then pressing down on the tire with the thumb, like this,



the repair strip inside is picked up by the cement, thus closing the puncture, like this:

Very simple, but—now every rider should remember these two "buts," or he will fail:

Before injecting cement, pump up the tire. If you don't, the inner tube will be flabby, like this,

and the cement will not get inside of it, where the repair strip lies.

When you have a puncture, get right off. Riding a tire flat, when it has a tack or nail in it, may damage it considerably.

JOHNSON'S CHILL AND FEVER TONIC

Cures Fever In One Day.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway

JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect April 4th, 1897.

NORTH BOUND.	No 2 Daily.
Leave Wilmington,	8:00 a m
Arrive Fayetteville,	11:10 "
Leave Fayetteville,	11:21 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction,	11:27 "
Leave Sanford,	1:00 p m
Leave Climax,	2:55 "
Arrive Greensboro,	3:25 "
Leave Greensboro,	7:35 "
Leave Stokesdale,	4:23 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	4:55 "
Leave Kural Hall,	5:26 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	6:50 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily.
Leave Mt. Airy,	8:40 a m
Leave Kural Hall,	10:04 "
Leave Walnut Cove	10:32 "
Leave Stokesdale,	11:07 "
Arrive Greensboro,	11:55 "
Leave Greensboro,	12:15 p m
Leave Climax,	12:43 "
Leave Sanford,	2:40 "
Arrive Fayetteville Junction,	3:53 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	3:58 "
Leave Fayetteville,	4:22 "
Arrive Wilmington	7:30 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Daily.
Leave Bennettsville,	8:10 a m
Arrive Maxton,	9:23 "
Leave Maxton,	9:33 "
Leave Red Springs,	10:04 "
Leave Hope Mills,	10:52 "
Arrive Fayetteville.	11:16 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Daily.
Leave Fayetteville.	4:25 p m
Leave Hope Mills,	4:46 "
Leave Red Springs.	5:35 "
Arrive Maxton,	6:10 "
Leave Maxton,	6:18 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	7:30 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16 Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Ramseur,	6:45 a m
Leave Climax,	8:35 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9:20 "
Leave Greensboro,	9:35 "
Leave Stokesdale,	11:07 "
Arrive Madison,	11:55 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Madison,	12:30 p m
Leave Stokesdale,	1:26 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:40 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:25 "
Leave Climax,	4:20 "
Arrive Ramseur,	6:05 "

† MEALS.

NORTH BOUND CONNECTIONS at Fayetteville with Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Winston-Salem.

SOUTH BOUND CONNECTIONS at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points North and East, at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South, at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.
J. W FRY, General Manager

Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road

AND BRANCHES

AND FLORENCE RAILROAD.

Condensed Schedule, Dec. 13, 1896

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Leave Weldon 11:50 a m, 9:41 p m; arrive Rocky Mount 12:52 a m, 10:39 p m.
Leave Tarboro 12:12 a m.
Leave Rocky Mount 1:30 p m, 10:39 p m; 5:40 a m, 12:45 p m.
Leave Wilson 2:05 p m, 11:18 p m, 6:15 a m 2:12 p m.
Leave Selma 2:58 p m.
Leave Fayetteville 4:15 p m, 1:07 a m
Arrive Florence 6:55 p m, 3:14 a m.
Leave Goldsboro 3:10 p m, 7:00 a m.
Leave Magnolia 4:16 p m, 8:03 a m
Arrive Wilmington 5:45 p m, 9:30 a m.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

Leave Florence, 8:45 a m, 8:35 p m.
Leave Fayetteville, 11:20 a m, 10:20 p m.
Leave Selma, 1:00 a m.
Arrive Wilson, 1:42 a m, 12:10 p m
Leave Wilmington, 9:35 a m, 7:15 p m.
Leave Magnolia, 10:59 a m, 8:55 p m.
Leave Goldsboro, 12:01 a m, 10:10 p m.
Leave Wilson, 1:42 p m, 12:15 p m. 10:23 p m 12:49 p m
Arrive Rocky Mount, 2:33 p m, 12:53 p m 11:35 p m, 1:20 p m.
Leave Tarboro, 12:12 p m.
Leave Rocky Mount, 2:33 p m, 12:53 a m.
Arrive Weldon, 3:39 p m, 1:44 a m.

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 4:10 P M, Halifax 4:28 P M, arrives Scotland Neck at 5:20 P M. Greenville 6:57 P M, Kinston 7:55 P M. Returning leaves Kinston 7:20 A M., Greenville 8:22 A M Arriving Halifax at 11:00 A M, Weldon 11:30 A M, daily except Sunday

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8:00 A. M., and 2 P. M., arrive Parmelo 8:50 A. M., and 3:40 P. M., returning leave Parmele 9:50 A M. and 6:30 P. M., arrive Washington 11. 5 A. M., and 7:20 P. M. Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, daily at 5:30 P. M, arrives Plymouth 7:40 P M; Returning leaves Plymouth 7:30 A M, arrives Tarboro 9:50 A M.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 7:10 A M, arrives Smith' field 8:30 A M. Returning leaves Smithfield 9:00 A. M; arrive Goldsboro 10:25 A M.

Train on Nash